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CONGRESS DELIBERATES ON MX DEPLOYMENT PLANS

'Direct Pressure'

LD022238 Moscow World Service in English 1700 GMT 2 Nov 82

[Text] President Reagan and Defense Secretary Weinberger, one from Brasilia and one from Brussels, have been phoning congressmen so as to win their approval for the MX program, that is, deployment of most up-to-date intercontinental nuclear missiles in the state of Wyoming. Our commentator Viktor Olin makes these observations:

Although methods of direct pressure on congressmen are not new in American politics, the fact that the President and his defense secretary have found it necessary to take up the job themselves attests to the anxiety in the upper echelons of the Washington administration over the fate of the MX project. There is growing opposition both in the United States and abroad. The matter not only involves a mammoth sum of more than $26 billion, it also spells irreparable consequences for universal peace.

The deployment of the new strategic weaponry, authoritative experts point out, will upset the present balance of forces in the world; it will raise additional obstacles at the disarmament talks; provide an impetus for a new spiral in the arms race; and, will make the boundary which separates the world from a thermonuclear war ever more precarious.

The unprecedented scope of the movement in the United States for freezing nuclear arsenals has forced the Reagan administration to resort to the traditional panoply of methods to push through military programs. The focus is on downright misinformation. While the dubbing of the lethal MX missiles as Peacekeepers has become the butt for cartoonists and newspaper satirists, the distortion of facts by President Reagan has incurred immediate exposure from specialists. Thus, retired Admiral Gene Laroque heading the U.S. Center for Defense Information has made this statement. I quote: Our national security is not advanced when the President of the United States broadcasts to the world the false impression that the United States is weak and practically defenseless. Unquote.

The study group stressed that President Reagan's assertion the United States must deploy the MX missiles to counter the Soviet Union's nuclear superiority is inaccurate. It simply does not square with the facts, said retired Rear Admiral Eugene Carroll, deputy director of the Center for Defense Information. The center answered Reagan point by point. Reagan said while the Soviet Union has raced in nuclear arms we have not. The center countered: While the Soviets have more delivery vehicles, we have more warheads in our operative missiles. The U.S. can explode over 12,000 nuclear weapons on the Soviet Union, which can explode almost 8,000 nuclear weapons.

Reagan said: For 20 years the United States has deployed no new strategic bombers, while the Soviets have built Backfire bombers. The center said: From 1966 to 1976 the United States built 76 FB-111 Strategic Air Command bombers and 356 F-111 nuclear-capable tactical bombers, and so on.

It is common knowledge that a big lie has been an invariable companion of the big stick policy throughout the American history. Will it work this time?

'Serious Opposition'

LD030022 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1400 GMT 2 Dec 82

[From the Vremya newscast]

[Text] In Washington a session of the U.S. Congress is taking place at which the plan put forward by President Reagan to deploy 100 MX missiles in the state of Wyoming is being discussed.

In the White House and the Pentagon it is now being asserted that these missiles are allegedly vitally necessary for the defense of the United States. A propaganda hue and cry whose purpose is to convince Americans of the existence of some supposed Soviet military supremacy, and thus justifying the dangerous plans of the Washington administration, is gathering new strength. But in the U.S. Congress the decision to deploy the MX missiles has caused profound anxiety. Political observers predict that it will encounter very serious opposition, and this is not surprising, since many American political figures well understand what dangerous consequences may follow from a new increase in the U.S. nuclear arsenal.

There they are, the MX missiles [pictures of MX missiles shown]. It is planned to spend approximately $50 billion on the production and deployment of 100 such missiles in Wyoming. The White House, as if as a joke, has given the MX missiles the name of Peacekeeper. But their technical development clearly shows that are destined for anything but defense. Their purpose lies in the fact that the United States will be capable of delivering nuclear strikes first.

The deployment of the MX missile is clearly calculated to change the existing military equilibrium between the United States and the Soviet Union. Will those political figures who speak from a position of realism and reason be able to get the better of the hawks, as those who support a policy of military preparations are known in America? The answer to this question will be given by the debate on the deployment of the MX missile, the debate which has begun here in the U.S. Congress. But already, it is plain that very many Americans understand what a danger is posed by this step by the Washington administration, raising the arms race to a new, even more dangerous level.

House Committee Rejection

LD021928 Moscow TASS in English 1916 GMT 2 Dec 82

[Text] Washington December 2 TASS -- Under pressure from the Ronald Reagan administration, the Appropriations Committee of the House of Representatives of the U.S. Congress today rejected attempts of the opponents of the deployment of MX intercontinental ballistic missiles to head off the implementation of that dangerous militarist plan of the White House.

The committee discussed the amendment proposed by Joseph Addabbo (Democrat -- New York) to the defense spending bill. The amendment calls for deleting 988 million dollars needed to commence the deployment of MX missiles in the current fiscal year. 26 members of the committee voted for the amendment, and the same number opposed it. According to the existing procedural rules, the amendment was rejected.

SPECIFICATIONS OF MX, OTHER MISSILES COMPARED

PM030959 Moscow TRUD in Russian 30 Nov 82 p 3

[Col V. Morozov "Military Observer's Commentary": "MX Is a First-Strike Weapon"]

[Text] In his 22 November address to the country U.S. President R. Reagan announced the American Administration's decision to begin the manufacture of the new MX system ICBM's and their deployment in a so-called "dense pack" formation, that is, in closely grouped launch silos at Warren Air Force Base (over an area of just 20 square miles). In all, it is planned to deploy 100 of these missiles, which are capable of carrying 1,000 highly accurate individually targeted nuclear charges, each with a yield of 600 kilotons.

From the political viewpoint this decision of Washington's is a gross violation of the Soviet-American SALT accords. It is aimed at upsetting the approximate parity that now exists between the U.S. and Soviet strategic forces and reflects the desire of the White House and the Pentagon to achieve quantitative and qualitative superiority in the sphere of nuclear weapons.

As regards the military-technical aspect of the problem, as already stated, the MX system ICBM, which represents a new generation of ICBM's, is a first-strike weapon. By nature of its employment in a combat situation, the MX missile is designed to hit strongly defended military targets: silo missile launch installations, nuclear ammunition dumps, underground control centers and so forth.

Let us recall that in the U.S. nuclear arsenal the ground-based strategic missile forces now have at their disposal 550 Minuteman III launch installations, 450 Minuteman II's and 53 Titan II's, which are capable, in toto, of launching at one time 2,153 nuclear warheads each with a yield of between 170 kilotons and 100 megatons. The most powerful of them is the Titan II ICBM.

In terms of its tactical and technical indicators the MX system which is to be introduced will significantly surpass all the ICBM's at the disposal of the American strategic forces. The MX will be equipped with the new MIRVed warheads with more powerful components. It is also planned to take the necessary measures to enhance the survivability of MX launch complexes. In particular, the possible deployment of an ABM system to protect these complexes is not ruled out -- which, of course, would entail a violation of the Soviet-American ABM treaty.

The proposed MX system will have 10 warheads, each with a yield of 0.5-0.6 megatons, instead of 3 such warheads as on the Minuteman III system. This will enable the United States to "add" to its strategic potential a whole 1,000 nuclear charge and thereby achieve a 50-percent superiority over the USSR in this dangerous class of weapon. According to the information contained in the American book "Nuclear Weapons Data," the United States is already planning to manufacture 2,400 warheads for the MX in the very near future.

The MX will surpass all other analogous systems in terms of accuracy, which is characterized by a margin of error probably of approximately 100 meters compared with 250 meters for Minuteman III missiles, 600 meters for Minuteman II missiles and 1,100 meters for Titan II missiles. A very important feature of the MX system is also the fact that, compared with existing ICBM's, it does not take long to retarget missiles before launch: It takes 16-24 hours to retarget the existing Minuteman III system, for example, but less than 25 minutes for the new MX system.

Thus, however hard Pentagon strategists might try to call the MX missiles some kind of "Peacekeeper," in terms of their combat characteristics and purpose they are a very typical nuclear first-strike weapon (as specialists in both East and West authoritatively state) whose deployment will be an important element in the creation of the

material base of the new American strategy of "direct confrontation" -- a strategy of aggression.

ZHUKOV COMMENTS ON NEW U.S. MILITARY DOCTRINE

OW021315 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 2 Dec 82 First Edition p 4

[Yuriy Zhukov article "The Pentagon and 'Blitzkrieg'" under the "International Notes" rubric]

[Text] On the eve of the December NATO Council session, during which the Pentagon again plans to "twist the arms" of U.S. allies and demand that they increase their military budgets again and again, the American press has been publishing reports about yet another American military doctrine.

Previously, they spoke in Washington about "limited" nuclear war, then about a "protracted" one, whereas now they have begun to talk about a doctrine envisaging war in which all types of mass destruction weapons are utilized. It is being called the "airland battle" [eyrlend bettl] (combat on land and in the air). Col Gary Werner, representative of the U.S. Army Training and Doctrine Command (TRADOC) located at Fort Monroe (state of Virginia), announced: "If we want to be responsible professionals, then it is essential to combine (!) nuclear and conventional weapons, and the Army must be ready to use conventional, nuclear and chemical weapons."

Another "military specialist," (John Mirsheimer), clarified that the "airland battle" concept is "very close to the call for carrying out preemptive (!) strikes": besides, it envisages the first use of nuclear weapons by the Americans.

The new American Army combat regulation "100-5" published in August says that key provisions of this new military doctrine consist of two elements: "Early [illegible] of offensive actions" and "advance to the full depth of the enemy's combat [illegible]ments" [boyevyye poryadki] (a depth of 300 kilometers). These strikes, according to inventors of the new military regulation, "should prevent the enemy troops from going into battle altogether."

In the event of a war in Central Europe, they suppose in TRADOC, the U.S. Army will have to carry out "operations including crossing the border," particularly "the borders between the two Germanys." "To express this thought in simpler terms," the American magazine COUNTERSPY writes in a commentary on the "airland battle" concept, "American troops will have to invade the German Democratic Republic."

All these reports have seriously alarmed Americans. Even such a conservative magazine as U.S. NEWS & WORLD REPORT declared that the "airland battle" concept is "extraordinarily dangerous on a political level (only the political? -- Yu. Zh.), insofar as it seems (only seems? -- U. Zh.) so aggressive that it permits the possibility of an American attack."

In other words the Pentagon is trying to contrive and utilize a modernized doctrine of the "blitzkrieg" ("lightning war") type which, as people of the older generation well remember, was adopted by the Hitlerite Wermacht. The "blitzkrieg" was a success for Hitler in Western Europe which he occupied in 1940 in just a number of days. Apparently the authors of the "airland battle" concept remember this. However for some reason they forget what a shattering defeat the "blitzkrieg" doctrine suffered when the Wermacht attempted to apply it when it invaded the USSR. In any case the Pentagon should not forget that the plan of aggression with the use of nuclear and chemical weapons openly advertised by garrulous American "military professionals" is wittingly sheer suicide.

So is it not time to stop playing with such adventurous "doctrines"?

COMMENTARIES ON 'ROGERS PLAN' FOR WAR IN EUROPE

IZVESTIYA Rejoinder

OW030123 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 2 Dec 82 Morning Edition p 4

[Rejoinder: "The General's Revelations" -- IZVESTIYA headline]

[Text] American generals are not used to concealing their thoughts. It is not for nothing that all the attempts to use generals in the State Department have failed. General Rogers, supreme commander of the NATO allied armed forces in Europe so far is not dying to become a diplomat. He frankly expounds on Pentagon concepts which the State Department is trying to veil. His recent interview with the West German newspaper DIE WELT was no exception either. "We reserve the right to use nuclear weapons first," the dashing general declared. So this is how the Pentagon intends to use the 100 new MX intercontinental ballistic nuclear missiles, the development of which was announced recently by U.S. President R. Reagan. A new step towards unleashing a nuclear war -- this is the only way to characterize the President's decision, which American propaganda vainly tries to present as a "defensive measure."

Rogers, however, did not stop at this admission. He gave the readers a glimpse of the Pentagon's long-range plans to intensify the arms race. In his opinion, the attainment of NATO superiority over the Soviet Union in all the branches of armaments would be an "ideal". "It is simply necessary" for this organization to increase expenditures on both nuclear and conventional arms, the American general contends.

An old song! But the militaristic melodies of NATO orchestras cannot muffle the opinions of the world's public, which condemns the senseless idea of the possibility of waging a "limited" nuclear war and comes out for the achievement of an agreement between the USSR and the United States on an immediate mutual freeze of nuclear arsenals.

NATO Communique

LD022012 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 2 Dec 82

[Viktor Levin commentary]

[Text] The final communique of the session of the NATO Nuclear Planning Group has been published in Brussels. Like all recent NATO documents, the communique abounds with demagogic statements about the peace-loving nature of the North Atlantic bloc and false assertions about the increase of the Soviet threat. The two are inextricably linked.

The propaganda fabrications are intended to conceal the true intentions of the NATO bosses. However, the American paper THE WASHINGTON POST summed up the long-winded communique in a manner which clearly and succintly comes to grips with the matter. It writes: The defense ministers of the NATO countries have confirmed the West's decision to deploy the new Pershing II and cruise missiles in Western Europe next year. That for which the Americans have been striving is now set down in the communique of the Nuclear Planning Group, and THE WASHINGTON POST does not consider it necessary to hide this fact. But it is not just THE WASHINGTON POST. The present U.S. Administration itself has made no secret of its intention to achieve military supremacy over the Soviet Union.

The United States' militarist ambitions evoke fear in its allies. What is this, they ask.

In 1979 we agreed that the United States would hold talks with the USSR on the limitation of nuclear weapons in Europe, and only if agreement could not be reached would the new American missiles be deployed in Western Europe. But the Geneva talks do get a mention in the communique of the Nuclear Planning Group session. It seems that in working out the wording of the document, Weinberger, the U.S. defense secretary, managed to twist the arms of the West European partners. He made them put their signatures to an American formula which amounts to nothing less than a demand for unilateral disarmament on the part of the Soviet Union.

But such an approach at the Geneva talks is doomed from the start. As Comrade Andropov, the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, stressed at the Central Committee plenum: We are not naive people, and no one should expect unilateral disarmament from us. This clear statement is very well known to Washington. But it still continues to cling to this unrealistic concept. The impression is formed that the United States is participating in the Geneva talks on limitation of nuclear weapons in Europe for purposes of deception -- to pacify its allies and delude the public.

The behavior of the Americans at the talks shows not a desire to reach an equitable agreement taking account of the interests of both sides, but the hope to build a political alibi to justify the deployment of the new nuclear missiles in Western Europe. The communique of the NATO Nuclear Planning Group session not only fails to disperse such fears, but intensifies them.

Military 'Expert'

LD031204 Moscow TASS in English 1152 GMT 3 Dec 82

[Text] Moscow December 3 TASS -- The assertion of Western leaders that "Rogers' doctrine" means a turn by NATO from nuclear weapons to non-nuclear arms and, hence, may lead to its abandonment of its plans to deploy new American medium-range missiles in Western Europe, are nothing more than a bluff, says Major General Rair Simonyan, a prominent Soviet military expert. The analyses in today's issue of the weekly NEW TIMES [NOVOYE VREMYA] NATO's new doctrine which requires NATO to have such general-purpose forces, both in composition and technical equipment, that would be able to wage a prolonged war against the Soviet Union and its allies by using conventional weapons.

Professor Simonyan says that while advancing a new concept of ordinary war, the Atlantic strategists do not stop preparations for nuclear war. They only complement this with versions for preparing and waging an ordinary "prolonged war". Behind this screen Washington's and NATO strategists theoretically substantiate the unfolding of a conventional arms race and the creation of new, still more lethal, types of weapons.

Lying at the heart of "Rogers' doctrine", the Soviet general goes on, is a policy of achieving military superiority. The aim set is to create basically new arms systems and to leave "the potential enemy" behind quantitatively and, what is most important, qualitatively. This will inevitably cause a further sharpening of military confrontation.

The lovers of military ventures, however, should not forget that the Soviet Union has sufficient forces and means to safeguard its own security as well as the security of its allies and friends. As Yuriy Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, said, the aggressive machinations of imperialists compel us, together with the fraternal socialist countries, to see to it that our defence capacity is maintained at a proper level, the article stresses.

DEPLOYMENT OF WEAPONS IN W. EUROPE VIEWED

Heightened War Danger

LD021810 Moscow TASS in English 1727 GMT 2 Dec 82

[Text] Moscow December 2 TASS -- TASS writer on military matters Vladimir Bogachev writes: At a time when Europe is seething with protests against the U.S. plans to deploy new American missiles on the European Continent, the NATO defence ministers at their meetings in Brussels, bowing to Washington's diktat, obediently turn out declarations on their allegiance to "the U.S. nuclear policy."

On a number of questions the communiques of the "Eurogroup" and the NATO Nuclear Planning Group, which were issued in Brussels, bear an amazing similarity to those issued last year -- approval of American plans of the build-up of strategic armaments, "firm support" for the notorious "zero option", which was advanced by the United States at the Soviet-American negotiations on nuclear armaments in Europe, the obligation to deploy in Western Europe Pershing-2 and Tomahawk missiles, timid, as in 1981, "wishes" of attaining "fair and verifiable" agreement on nuclear armaments, certainly on American terms only.

It cannot be said that the NATO ministers absolutely ignore the anti-war movement in Western Europe and the United States. But their reaction to it is rather peculiar, in the spirit of the Pentagon.

The participants in the NATO meetings in Brussels are now trying to convince the world public opinion that the most efficient way of lessening the danger of a nuclear war in Europe is not through agreements on reduction of armaments on the basis of the principle of equality and undiminished security of the parties, but through unrestrained build-up of conventional, non-nuclear armaments by the countries of the North-Atlantic alliance. American representatives at Brussels meetings do not make it a secret that a sharp rise in expenditures for conventional armaments of West European countries should not be accompanied by a slackening of the NATO efforts in preparation for a nuclear war.

According to the Pentagon's idea, the NATO plans to deploy Pershing-2 and cruise missiles in Western Europe should remain unchanged.

Realisation of the U.S. proposals on "emphasis on conventional armaments," known as the "Rogers plan," named after the American general, supreme allied commander Europe (NATO), will only sharply heighten the danger of a war conflict in Europe, by no means reducing the threat of its growing into a nuclear war. The West European governments of the NATO member countries will have only to spend more on preparations for a nuclear war which Washington is going to wage on their territory. Such a course will undoubtedly arouse still greater resistance of the broad public, of all who are aware of the mounting threat to peace.

Pressure on Belgium, Netherlands

LD021502 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1030 GMT 2 Dec 82

[From the "International Diary" program presented by Aleksandr Korshunov and Aleksandr Levchenko]

[Text] Today is the last working day of the NATO Nuclear Planning Group session in which ministers of defense from 15 member countries, excluding France, are participating.

The so-called Rogers plan which was discussed yesterday and which envisages annual increases in military expenditure of 4 percent for the bloc's member countries does not excite special enthusiasm among the West European allies.

The Brussels paper LA CITE notes, moreover, that the serious financial and economic difficulties which practically all countries of Western Europe are currently experiencing do not permit them to increase their already colossal defense spending.

According to reports from the news agency BELGA, U.S. Defense Secretary Weinberger, who is taking part in the work of the session, is continuing to put pressure on Belgium and the Netherlands on the development of new U.S. cruise missiles on their territory. As is known, these two countries have postponed examination of this problem until the end of the Soviet-U.S. talks on limiting nuclear weapons in Europe. The Pentagon chief said that the department proposes to Belgium and the Netherlands new types of weapons which have the same characteristic as cruise missiles but without the nuclear warheads. However, as Belgian and Dutch newspapers note, the governments and militarymen of West European countries will not have the right to be masters of these U.S. systems. They will not even have information as to precisely what warheads, nuclear or conventional, they have when they are installed in the new missiles.

Of course, all this cannot fail to evoke anxiety among the West European public.

Finnish Prime Minister

LD301320 Moscow TASS in English 1249 GMT 30 Nov 82

[Text] Helsinki November 30 TASS -- The policy of relaxation of international tension is not outdated, stated Prime Minister Kalevi Sorsa of Finland, speaking here on Monday. He emphasized that a major task now is to overcome the standstill at the talks on disarmament.

Deployment of new U.S. medium-range nuclear-missile means in the territories of European states would mean the beginning of a new spiral of the arms race, a growth of international tension and deterioration of international relations, Kalevi Sorsa said. At the same time it is still possible now to achieve success at the talks on limiting nuclear arms in Europe on the basis of renunciation of the deployment of U.S. missiles in the territories of European states. That would be a great triumph for everyone, particularly for the Europeans. At the same time it would increase confidence in the effectiveness of the system of international negotiations, Kalevi Sorsa stated.

Coming out for the establishment of a nuclear-free zone in Europe's north, Kalevi Sorsa emphasized that the implementation of this proposal would promote stronger security of Nordic countries and of the whole of Europe. He declared for the broadening and deepening of the now existing exchange of views on questions of establishing a nuclear-free zone in the area, pointing out that a solution of all matters connected with the realisation of the proposal is an affair, first of all, of the governments of Nordic countries.

Reagan 'Accusation'

LD242204 Moscow World Service in English 2100 GMT 24 Nov 82

[Commentary by political observer Anatoliy Gan]

[Text] President Reagan has accused the Soviet Union of turning its back on his proposal to eliminate nuclear weapons from Europe.

When American propaganda agencies make such statements, turning the facts upside down, it is understandable. [sentence as heard] Their work is to mislead both the public in the United States, where the movement for a nuclear freeze is gaining momentum, and the public in Western Europe where the movement against deployment of new American missiles in Europe has grown to unprecedented proportions. But when the Soviet Union gets such an accusation from an American president, this deserves serious attention. In the first place President Reagan has never proposed eliminating nuclear weapons from Europe. No country could turn its back on a nonexistent proposal. In the second place, what he did propose, the so-called zero option, is no more than a demand that the Soviet Union disarm unilaterally. In this connection let me remind you of what the Soviet Communist Party leader Yuriy Andropov said at the beginning of this week. He said the Soviet Union favored a search for a sound and mutually acceptable basis for solving the most complex problems, and first and foremost of course the problem of slowing down the arms race in both nuclear and conventional weapons. However, he said, no one must expect us to disarm unilaterally. We want the interests of both sides considered.

Reporting President Reagan's accusation, the AP news agency said the President had lifted the lid on secret arms control talks in Geneva. With the lid lifted it's easy to see that the United States is still trying to bring about unilateral disarmament of the Soviet Union in accordance with Reagan's zero option. And this is clear proof that Washington still intends to saturate Western Europe with new missiles, and ultimately to turn it into the theater of a so-called limited nuclear war.

However, the accusation has still another purpose. The American President hopes it will weaken the great shock Western Europe experienced and other parts of the world also experienced when he announced the decision to deploy new MX missiles. Mr Reagan called these missiles peacekeepers, but in reality they signify another very dangerous spurt in the nuclear arms race.

In the British Parliament, the American President has been accused of a gross violation of the SALT II arms limitation treaty, which the United States signed but has never ratified. The movement for nuclear disarmament in Britain has become a considerable factor. It may well be the issue of stopping the nuclear arms race will become one of the main issues in the coming campaign for parliamentary elections. Nonetheless, the prime minister, Mrs Margaret Thatcher, has again shown herself a loyal champion of even the most dangerous militaristic actions of the American Administration. But her defense of the decision to deploy new MX missiles sounded feeble because she only repeated the American claim that President Reagan has made disarmament proposals, though she seems to have a very vague idea of what these are, and added: We are waiting for a response from the Soviet Union.

What response both Washington and London hope for is clear, but there can be only one response. No one must expect the Soviet Union to disarm unilaterally. The Soviet Union wants the interests of both sides considered.

PLANS TO INCREASE U.S. TROOPS IN EUROPE VIEWED

LD011500 Moscow TASS in English 1418 GMT 1 Dec 82

[Text] Moscow December 1 TASS -- TASS news analyst Vasily Kharkov writes: U.S. General Bernard Rogers, NATO's supreme allied commander in Europe, notified the Senate Foreign Relations Committee Tuesday that the Reagan administration is going in the 1983 financial year to increase the number of U.S. troops in Western Europe. It is planned, for example, to increase the number of U.S. Air Force personnel stationed there by nearly 10,000 and the number of U.S. naval personnel in NATO's framework by 13,000 officers and men. The U.S. commander explained the need to beef up U.S. troops in Europe even further by plans of deploying new U.S. medium-range nuclear missiles in a number of West European countries.

The planned build-up of U.S. "military presence" in Western Europe, the dispatch there of additional U.S. military contingents and armaments are further evidence that Washington is pursuing a policy for aggravating tension in Europe and for heightening confrontation.

The Helsinki Final Act provides for the implementation of effective measures to reduce military confrontation in the heart of Europe. The Soviet Union, proceeding from the fact that stronger security in Europe should be sought along the lines of effecting mutual limitations and reductions of armed forces and armaments and ensuring detente in the military sphere rather than along the lines of escalating the arms race, set an example of complementing words with deeds. Way back in 1979 it decided unilaterally to reduce the number of its troops in Central Europe and withdrew 20,000 Soviet servicemen, 1,000 tanks and certain amounts of other military equipment from the German Democratic Republic.

What the United States and other NATO countries did in response? [sentence as received] Instead of following suit and reducing the number of its troops, the United States is bringing more troops to Europe. By its far-reaching initiatives, the USSR and other Warsaw Treaty countries have on more than one occasion tried to get the Vienna talks out of the impasse. But the United States and its allies have for nine years now dragged them out. Without reciprocity and equality, however, there can be no trust.

WEST'S STANCE AT VIENNA ARMS TALKS ASSESSED

USSR Delegate

AU021611 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 24 Nov 82 p 6

[Nencho Khranov, RABOTNICHESKO DELO correspondent, interview with Col Vladimir Chernishev, member of the USSR delegation to the Vienna negotiations on the reduction of armed forces and armaments in Central Europe; date and place not given]

[Text] The state, possibilities and future prospects of the Vienna negotiation on the reduction of armed forces and armaments in Central Europe: this is the main subject of an interview with Col Vladimir Chernishev, member of the Soviet delegation and representative of the USSR Ministry of Defense, which he gave to Nencho Khranov, special correspondent of the daily RABOTNICHESKO DELO.

Question: On the ninth anniversary of the Vienna negotiations what is the contribution of the socialist countries?

Answer: Throughout these last 9 years in Vienna we have been ready at any moment to sign an agreement, on the basis of equal rights, on the reduction of the level of armed forces and armaments of the Central European countries.

A draft agreement under the title "Agreement on the Mutual Reduction of Armed Forces and Armaments and Associated Measures in Central Europe in the First Stage" now lies on the negotiating table. It was submitted by the delegation of the Polish People's Republic on behalf of the socialist countries. This draft creates every opportunity for overcoming the deadlock in the negotiations and for achieving the first results as soon as possible. It contains all the elements necessary to ensure mutually acceptable agreements based on equal rights and it also presents an opportunity to start a gradual reduction of the level of military confrontation in the area of Central Europe without affecting the security of the two sides in any way at all, while preserving a low ceiling and an approximate balance of forces, as has existed for many years in that area.

In order to bring the two sides' positions closer together and achieve a compromise, the socialist countries adopted a number of proposals that had been submitted by their Western partners.

The socialist countries' proposal in Vienna, to begin with the elaboration of a joint text of the agreement by compiling the future document section by section and passage by passage, which has not yet been accepted by the Western partners, still remains topical.

Question: The NATO member countries have needed almost 9 years to work out their draft of an agreement-legal document. What is your comment about this document?

Answer: As a matter of fact, on 8 July the NATO member countries submitted their own draft for "treaty on the mutual reduction of armed forces and associated measures in Central Europe." In addition, the Western representatives have alleged that their proposals were "constructive", "very far-reaching" and that they represent a "means of achieving agreements in Vienna after 9 years of fruitless negotiations."

Nothing could be further removed from the truth than such allegations. The essence of the Western draft can neither be called "constructive", nor "far-reaching", and even less can it be called "a means of achieving agreement."

You can judge for yourself. The NATO member countries do not respond in essence to a number of tenets that are important in principle and which are contained in the socialist countries' draft agreement. The Western draft repeats mainly unrealistic and unacceptable old stands of the NATO member countries, which are in contradiction with the clause about not harming the security of any side. These lie, above all, in the claims for a certain lack of symmetry in the obligations to the advantage of the Western partners as regards nearly all aspects of the reduction problems. This appears most drastically in connection with the questions regarding the volume and order of reducing troops. Why, for example, should the Soviet troops be obliged to withdraw groups of units -- divisions -- while the American Armed Forces only hitherto not defined units and small detachments, or even individuals? Why do they fail to mention the necessity of reducing such dangerous types of armed forces as the Air Force? The problem of the non-increase, or "freezing" of the number of ground forces in the first stage of reductions has not been resolved either. According to Western proposals, none of the direct participants, except the USSR and the United States, accepts a contractual obligation for such "freezing."

In certain aspects the Western draft agreement even pushes the Vienna negotiations backwards. The socialist countries, for example, cannot fail to be justifiably concerned about the fact that the term "reduction of armaments" has completely disappeared from the NATO member countries stands. This represents an obvious withdrawal from the basic task of the Vienna negotiations and means a revision of their very title -- for since 1973 the question has been about a reduction of armaments, as well as of armed forces -- and the whole world is aware of this fact.

In addition to this, the new Western draft is extremely complicated and protracted regarding time. Where earlier the two sides agreed to proceed with all reductions in two stages, the Western partners are now proposing four such stages. Even from the point of view of the NATO partners 4 years are sufficient for the implementation of all reductions to the level of equal collective ceilings. Now, however, the entire process is envisaged for 7 years at the expense of devoting almost half of the time to the implementation of long intermediate control measures. The Western draft suffers from many more shortcomings, but it would take too long to enumerate them.

Question: The representatives of the NATO member countries state that three basic areas of disagreement allegedly exist between the two sides: namely, questions of mutual relations between the stages of reduction, the numerical data and the associated measures. What can you say on this subject?

Answer: First of all, the reduction of differences to the three aforementioned groups of questions is incorrect. Differences of opinions between the two sides include an entire range of questions regarding the reduction and limitation of troops and armaments. They remain, even after the draft agreement of the NATO member countries was submitted. As I already mentioned, this draft agreement was linked to NATO claims on asymetric obligations to the Western countries' own advantage.

Second, let us talk about the so-called "compromise" of the Western side. This, to put it mildly, is rather an inaccurate way to describe the stand of the NATO member countries. Is it not true that the socialist countries, in accordance with the assignment of the Vienna negotiations, have from the very beginning -- that is to say since 1973 -- been proposing that all direct participants, within the framework of an uniform agreement, should assume the commitment to reduce their armed forces and armaments? The socialist countries have constantly expressed their readiness to do so. The West, however, has marked time for 9 years, rejecting the absolutely natural agreement to accept commitments for reductions based on equal rights and conditions for all.

Third, the so-called numerical problem -- the differences between the official data on the actual number of armed forces of socialist countries in Central Europe and the inflated evaluations of the West, invented by the NATO member countries themselves -- is being taken advantage of as a main obstacle to agreement on the rest of unresolved problems by the NATO partners themselves. As for the intentions of its authors, this "problem" is called upon to serve as a justification for the increase of NATO armed forces, and for their unjustified demands that the socialist states should reduce a considerably greater number of their troops than the Western participants. The spurious nature of the "numerical problem" is indirectly confirmed by the representatives of the NATO member countries themselves, who throughout the many years of negotiations have not succeeded in submitting any argument at all in support of their "evaluations" regarding the number of the socialist countries' armed forces.

The socialist countries are not inclined to engage in a fruitless discussion about figures during the Vienna negotiations. The exchange of official figures and data which took place during the negotiations reflects the real state of affairs in this respect (the total number of ground forces and air force troops of the NATO members and Warsaw Pact member countries is respectively 991,000 men and 979,000 men, including ground forces troops -- 792,500 and 796,700 men respectively). This permits us to sign an agreement on the basis of such data.

Last, but not least, let us take the question of the associated measures. This, to put it figuratively, represents one of the "brake systems" invented by the Western participants in the purpose of stopping the progress of the Vienna negotiations. The Western participants are trying, in the form of an ultimatum, to impose on the socialist countries their own extremely inflated and absolutely unjustified "package" of associated measures, some of which are by no means connected with the reduction and limitations of armed forces and armaments, but are aimed at control over the daily activities of the socialist countries' armed forces, namely at a de facto legalization of intelligence activities.

The representatives of the NATO member countries, who are talking so much about the necessity of strengthening mutual trust, are rejecting the measures submitted by the socialist countries aimed at restricting military activities, such as the measures concerning the limitation of the scope of military exercises. They also object to the commitment of not even temporarily exceeding the limit in the number of troops which will remain in Central Europe following the implementation of the reductions. In addition, it is obvious that the main and actual guarantee for consolidating stability and increasing mutual trust can only be represented by specific measures envisaging the restriction of military activities and the genuine reduction of troops and armaments. Such steps and measures are also described in the draft agreement submitted by the socialist states. This shows that even regarding the accompanying measures it is up to NATO member countries and not our countries to act.

Question: How can you describe the main obstacle along the path of reaching the agreement in Vienna?

Answer: The main obstacle is represented by the Western participants' lack of political will to reach a mutually acceptable agreement, by their striving to impose decisions under conditions which are to their own advantage and by their attempts to obtain one-sided military advantages. Authoritative leaders of leading NATO member countries have recently declared their "interest" in alleviating the military concentration in Central Europe. However, we are judging facts according to deeds, not words.

Deeds, however, demonstrate that the military practices of the NATO member countries by no means confirms these "good intentions." On the contrary, their deeds are pointing in the opposite direction. How should we evaluate the increase in recent years of the number of American troops on FRG territory alone by more than 31,000? How should we describe the plans conceived by Washington to transfer an additional 21,000 soldiers to Europe during the 1982-83 period, some of whom will be deployed in central Europe? How should we judge the plans to add, by the end of 1982, to the already existing American military equipment for four divisions more such weapons amounting to a quantity sufficient to equip two more divisions? What should we make of the agreement signed between the United States and the FRG for a 2.5 increase in the number of American divisions deployed on West German territory in case of "extraordinary circumstances"? How should we evaluate the stockpiling of American weapons, technical equipment and ammunitions on the territories of Norway, Denmark and Luxembourg?

A transfer [predislokatsia] of American troops stationed on FRG territory closer to the GDR border is planned. The NATO military exercises in the immediate vicinity of the Warsaw Pact member countries' borders are increasing. NATO military exercises such as the Autumn Forge-82 maneuvers have been held throughout the period of the present round of the Vienna negotiations covering a tremendously large territory, from Norway to Turkey, with the participation of 300,000 men, nearly 15,000 units, armored tank equipment, as well as 2,000 aircraft and 300 military vehicles from NATO member countries. NATO Headquarters is launching insistent appeals for an increase of 4 percent in the West European states' military expenditures for the 1983-88 period, considering the inflation rate, and to use these funds for an increase in conventional weapons.

Of course, all this is leading to increased tension on the European Continent and is by no means likely to contribute to a favorable atmosphere for the Vienna negotiations.

Question: Where do you see a way out of this "deadlock" situation at the Vienna negotiations?

Anwer: It is high time for the NATO member countries to give up their unjustified claims for one-sided advantages. It is high time to become aware of the fact that the socialist countries will never tolerate anything affecting the interests of their security.

The stands of the two sides in Vienna coincide on the fact that, as a result of reductions, both sides will have 900,000 men in the ground and air forces, including 700,000 men on either side in the ground forces. The initial numerical data do not play the role which the NATO member countries are trying to attribute to them. The result of the reductions is important and this result already has an unmistakably coordinated and clearly expressed numerical form. Now it is necessary to stop the fruitless discussions on the initial number of troops and to proceed toward measures for a practical implementation of reduced collective ceilings.

Hungarian Delegate

OW260315 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 26 Nov 82 First Edition p 4

[Correspondent B. Orekhov dispatch: "West's Unsavory Aim"]

[Text] Vienna, 25 Nov -- A routine plenary session was held today at the Vienna talks on the mutual reduction of armed forces and armaments in Central Europe; it was addressed by head of the Hungarian delegation (T. Lerints). He noted that the efforts of the socialist states and of the NATO countries at the Vienna talks have effectively been made in opposite directions.

The Warsaw Pact members have acted enterprisingly and consistently in the interests of narrowing the gap between the sides' positions and reaching practical accords as speedily as possible. Two draft agreements and around 20 specific proposals on fundamental aspects of the reduction of military potentials are to their political credit in Vienna. Meanwhile the West stubbornly insisted on its own scheme for reductions and put forward various kinds of preliminary conditions. For the first time in 9 years -- and even then under the influence of the socialist countries' active stance -- the Western participants have put forward their own draft treaty. However, this draft not only fails to advance the talks, but in a number of instances sets them back.

On one hand the Western draft ignores the question of reducing armaments and ducks out of limiting Air Force personnel strengths, thus clearly narrowing the agreed task of the talks; on the other it exaggerates without justification -- again, in defiance of the existing accord -- verification and control measures and expands the region of application of certain of them to the detriment of socialist states' security.

The NATO countries, the Hungarian representative said, want to secure one-sided military advantages for themselves or else to win time to implement their military programs by dragging out the talks.

UN VOTE ON USSR NUCLEAR INITIATIVE CITED

Serov Commentary

LD250048 Moscow TASS in English 1845 GMT 24 Nov 82

[Text] Moscow November 24 TASS -- TASS political news analyst Vladimir Serov writes:

Ninety-eight countries, i.e. a majority of the U.N. member states, voted in the First Committee of the General Assembly for the draft resolution calling for an urgent end to and ban on nuclear weapons tests. This is yet another convincing proof that the world community approves the important Soviet peace initiatives aimed at banishing the nuclear threat suspended over the world.

It is clear to anyone that, whipped up by the aggressive ruling circles of the United States, the arms race, which may well get out of control, the constant sophistication of nuclear weapons and development of their new varieties, threaten to plunge mankind into a nuclear holocaust. Urgent measures are needed to prevent this.

One could be an international ban on nuclear weapons tests. Firstly, this concrete measure would make qualitative improvement of nuclear weapons extremely difficult. Secondly, it would erect a serious barrier in the way of development of nuclear weapon by countries wishing to gain possession of it in violation of the nonproliferation regime. The actual moratorium on nuclear explosions, provided for by the Soviet draft resolution, could create more favourable conditions for working out a treaty on a total and universal ban on nuclear weapons tests.

What is it that prevents resolving this urgent question? It is the obstructionist position of some of the Western powers, above all the United States, which voted against the Soviet draft. It was the Reagan administration that decided not to resume the previously interrupted by Washington Soviet-American-British negotiations on total and universal ban on nuclear weapons tests, which had already reached their final stage. It is Washington that prevents achieving an agreement on this question in the Committee on Disarmament.

Why does it do it? Because the conclusion of a treaty on a total and universal ban on nuclear weapons tests would prove to be a serious obstacle in the way of Washington's course of further sophistication of nuclear weapons and development of their new types and systems.

The obstructionist U.S. policy in this question calls into question the sincerity of Washington's intentions at other talks to curb the arms race, too. One gets the impression that these negotiations are needed by the Washington administration only in order to mislead the world public regarding its true intentions, and these intentions are to unleash an unchecked arms race, to achieve a military superiority over the Soviet Union and, relying on force, to dictate its will to it and to other countries.

U.S. Opposition

LD251906 Moscow TASS in English 0906 GMT 25 Nov 82

[Text] New York November 25 TASS -- TASS correspondent Yevgeniy Menkes reports:

Nuclear weapons are the most serious threat to mankind and to its existence and that is why it is necessary to begin nuclear disarmament and the total destruction of nuclear weapons, says the preamble of the resolution Nuclear Weapons in All Their Aspects, adopted at the session of the First (Political and Security, including Disarmament) Committee of the United Nations General Assembly. 94 delegations voted in favour and only the United States and a handful of its closest allies voted against.

The resolution next says that the nuclear weapons already stockpiled in the world are more than enough to destroy life on earth. A nuclear war would have devasting consequences both for the belligerent sides.

The resolution next says that the nuclear weapons already stockpiled in the world are more than enough to destroy life on earth. A nuclear war would have devasting consequences both for the belligerent and non-belligerent sides.

The resolution points out that the steadily growing risk of a nuclear holocaust is connected both with the escalation of the nuclear arms race and the proclamation of a new doctrine of limited or partial use of nuclear weapons, creating the illusion of the permissibility and acceptability of a nuclear conflict. As a first step to nuclear disarmament the resolution urges the Disarmament Committee immediately to enter into talks on ending the nuclear arms race and on nuclear disarmament, and specifically to work out a nuclear disarmament program.

Another resolution of the community of nations reemphasised the significance of the problem of the non-deployment of nuclear weapons on the territories of those states which do not have them now.

The committee called upon all states possessing nuclear weapons not to deploy them on the territory of those states where they are not located now. The committee also called upon all nuclear powers qualitatively to freeze nuclear weapons deployed on the territory of other states.

The majority of the delegations voted in favour of this resolution. It was opposed only by the United States and a handful of its allies.

The United States also was the only country to come out against the adoption of a resolution banning chemical and bacteriological weapons.

This important document reaffirms the necessity of the earliest drafting and signing of a convention banning the development, manufacture and stockpiling of all types of chemical weapons and envisaging their destruction. Profound anxiety is also expressed over the manufacture and deployment of binary chemical weapons.

Two more resolutions adopted by the committee are aimed at the utmost development of international cooperation in the sphere of the struggle for disarmament: international cooperation with the object of disarmament and a world-wide campaign for disarmament. The United States and its closest allies also refused to support these two resolutions.

In the present situation, marked by the escalation of the arms race, rapid and profound changes in the development of military techniques, Soviet representative Viktor Israelyan said, an end to the stockpiling of arms and disarmament are the main trends for all efforts on strengthening peace and international security. The USSR has come out and comes out in favor of all opportunities of safeguarding peace and preventing another world war.

There is no international problem which we would not be prepared to solve through negotiations on a sound basis acceptable for all, the Soviet representative next said. Life and the entire experience of international policy confirm that diplomacy does not need "linkages" but "untangling", not demands for preliminary concessions in this or that sphere but search for a sound foundation, acceptable to all sides, for the solution of the most complex problems.

At an 'Impasse'

PM011011 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 27 Nov 82 Second Edition p 5

[Sergey Vishnevskiy "Commentator's Column": "Urgent Need"]

[Text] The Soviet Union's peace initaitives aimed at preventing nuclear war are receiving ever increasing support from the internatinal community. This is evidenced, in particular, by a decision of the UN General Assembly's First Committee. It approved the Soviet draft resolution "On the Immediate Cessation and Prohibition of Nuclear Weapon Tests" by an overwhelming majority of votes.

The decision is of great significance in the struggle to limit the arms race. If all nuclear weapon tests explosions were banned in all environments and for all time, a serious obstacle would be erected in the way of creating new weapon systems.

This is a long-urgent measure. People of good will are concerned at the fact that almost 2 decades after the conclusion of the 1963 treaty banning nuclear weapon tests in three environments -- in the atmosphere, in space and under water -- the total cessation of such experiments has not been secured because of the negative attitude of certain nuclear powers.

Seeking to extricate this problem from its impasse, the Soviet Union called for the elaboration of an international treaty for a total ban on nuclear weapon tests to be accelerated. It submitted for consideration by the 37th UN General Assembly session a document on the basic provisions of such a treaty, which takes into consideration everything positive achieved during the many years of discussion on this problem.

With a view to creating more favorable conditions for elaborating the treaty, our country proposed that before concluding it all states possessing nuclear weapons should declare a moratorium on all nuclear explosions, including peaceful ones. That initiative was supported by 98 states on the assembly's First Committee. In its adopted resolution the committee urged all states possessing nuclear weapons not to carry out any nuclear explosions as of a date agreed among them and pending the signing of the treaty. Only the United States, Britain, France and also China voted against it.

The United States has been sharply censured within the UN walls. The real reason for the American stance is understandable. "The U.S. Administration," THE NEW YORK TIMES attests, "is creating new nuclear weapons -- for example, the ground-based MX missiles and sea-launched Trident missiles -- and wants to have the possibility of testing new nuclear warheads for these missiles." It was for just this reason that Washington suspended the trilateral talks between the USSR, the United States and Britain.

The First Committee's resolution once again demonstrates the firm determination of peace-loving states and peoples to do everything possible to prevent a slide toward military catastrophe. The will of the international community cannot be ignored.

Vasilets Report

LD011304 Moscow TASS in English 1133 GMT 1 Dec 82

[Text] New York December 1 TASS -- TASS correspondent Valentin Vasilets reports:

The First Committee of the U.N. General Assembly has closed discussions on disarmament problems after adopting about 60 resolutions on different aspects of disarmament. It follows from these documents that the overwhelming majority of states consider the curbing of the nuclear arms race and prevention of nuclear war the most urgent and important task of the time. As was noted correctly by (C. Chanana) of India, there is no state and no people whose security would not be jeopardized by the present frantic arms race. One should not forget, said (Mai Britt Theorin), the delegate of Sweden, that the point in question is the survival of the human race.

Speakers in the First Committee stressed the importance of the constructive initiatives put forward by the Soviet Union and other socialist countries. The Soviet Union's unilateral pledge not to make first use of nuclear weapons was described in the committee as a historic step. This pledge assumed by the Soviet Union, at a time when the forces of imperialism are trying to secure for themselves a dominant position in the world, is a matter of great satisfaction to us, said M. al-Atassi of Syria.

At the present session the Soviet Union made a new step in the same direction by putting forward a proposal for an immediate termination and prohibition of nuclear weapon tests. This initiative was supported, together with the socialist countries, by the majority of non-aligned states and a group of Western countries who are aware of the dangerousness of Washington's policy. There is no doubt, said (G. Injewere), representative of Nigeria, that the world community of nations regards the termination of tests as the first major step toward nuclear disarmament.

The Soviet Union and other socialist countries also make a number of other cardinal proposals aimed at removing the threat of nuclear war and achieving tangible results at the current arms limitation talks. Thus, in one of the resolutions adopted at their initiative the Disarmament Committee is urged to begin drafting without delay a nuclear disarmament programme. In another resolution the committee is recommended to step up talks in order to prepare a treaty on banning the development and a manufacture of new types of weapons of mass destruction and new system of such weapons. The idea of raising a barrier in the way of neutron weapons, one of the most terrible means of war, as also widely supported.

The First Committee called again for limiting the spread of nuclear weapons and urged the states not to deploy such weapons in places where there are no such weapons at present.

All these business-like proposals were opposed by the United States and its closest NATO allies. So the Reagan administration demonstrates in the United Nations that its professed "love of peace" is nothing more than a pose, behind which it conceals its desire to achieve military-strategic superiority. This policy was sharply criticized in the committee. Thus, (M. Jeichande), representative of Mozambique, said that those advocating the doctrines of a "limited" and "protracted" nuclear war are pushing the world toward a nuclear catastrophe.

The American representatives had no positive disarmament programme to offer and tried to mask this by all kind of slanderous attacks on the Soviet Union and other socialist countries. But "this political line of Washington" was not supported even by many of its NATO allies, to say nothing of the nonaligned countries.

'Topical, Important Task'

LD021946 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1938 GMT 1 Dec 82

[From "The World Today" program, presented by Boris Kalyagin]

[Text] The UN General Assembly's First Committee has completed examination of questions concerning disarmament and about 60 resolutions have been adopted. They show that the majority of states consider the most topical and important task of modern times to be that of curbing the nuclear arms race and averting the threat of nuclear war. The Soviet Union's initiative proposing an immediate cessation and prohibition of nuclear weapons tests was approved by an overwhelming majority of votes. Characteristically it was supported not only by the socialist and nonaligned states but by a whole range of Western countries. Only the United States and its closest allies in the NATO bloc voted against this resolution, as they did on the Soviet Union's other peaceful proposals.

Washington opposes their adoption because they are at variance with the plans to build up the U.S. nuclear potential. Moreover, it has become known that the Reagan administration intends to undermine treaties concluded previously with the Soviet Union on limiting underground nuclear weapons tests. These two agreements, the treaty on the limitation of underground nuclear weapons tests, singed in 1974, and the 1976 treaty on underground nuclear explosions for peaceful purposes, have not been sent for ratification to the Stnate by the U.S. Government. This is explained in Washington by alleging that the effectiveness and regulations concerning monitoring as outlined in the agreement have not been fully satisfied. However, both treaties have been fulfilled, by the Soviet Union and by the United States. But now, as THE NEW YORK TIMES points out, the Reagan administration intends to put forward demands for intelligence inspections to be carried out on Soviet territory on the pretext of ensuring monitoring so as to fulfill the agreements. Washington is well aware that such measures will be unacceptable to our country.

Senator Percy, chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, sent the White House a letter warning that such amendments to the text of the treaties can only lead to their being broken. A number of senators have called on President Reagan to give up his present negative stance and instead to ratify both treaties and also to continue talks with the Soviet Union on the total and universal prohibition of nuclear weapons tests.

CALIFORNIA MISSILE TRANSPORT ACCIDENT REPORTED

LD030922 Moscow TASS in English 0855 GMT 3 Dec 82

[Text] New York December 3 TASS -- A transport carrying missiles crashed into a roadside pillar near the city of Los Banos, California, as a result of which 18 class A missiles of the U.S. Navy rolled from the platform onto the road cover. They did not explode but the Navy authorities and police had to evacuate people from 25 homes within 800 meters of the site of the accident. A spokesman for the Navy has told a UPI correspondent that the air space over Los Banos had to be sealed off as well. Class A missiles are powerful weapons, he said, and the explosion could have had grave consequences.

The press reports increasingly often on accidents happening during the deployment of U.S. missiles. Recently a transport carrying a Pershing nuclear missile overturned in West Germany. It was only by chance that this "traffic accident", as the Pentagon tried to pass off the incident, had not resulted in a nuclear blast. There was loss of human life in the accident, however.

The American press has reported that more than on hundred accidents have occurred with U.S. Titan missiles, among them fires, explosions and fuel leaks, which claimed numerous human victims. A week ago two people died as a result of an explosion and fire during assembly work in the engine of the second stage of an MX missile.

The practical implementation of the plans of the U.S. Administration to build up its nuclear-missile potential poses a threat first and foremost to those parts of the United States and Europe where American missiles are being built and installed.

'DIFFERENCES' NOTED IN NATO PLANNING GROUP

Military Planning Session

LD021616 Moscow TASS in English 1502 GMT 2 Dec 82

[Text] Brussels December 2 TASS -- The session of the NATO Military Planning Committee has ended to the accompaniment of militarist declarations on the intention to deploy in Western Europe up-to-date American medium-range nuclear missiles, to continue intensive production and development of new types of armaments, including nuclear. Differences between the United States and Western Europe flared up anew at the session. Thus West Europeans demanded their bigger share in the transatlantic trade in arms for the NATO armies. Belgium and the Netherlands, despite Washington's pressure, reaffirmed their previous stand -- decision on deployment on their territories of cruise missiles be postponed till completion of Soviet-American negotiations in Geneva. And, finally, many West European countries expressed doubt as to the possibility of an up to 4 per cent annual rise in their military expenditures, on which the Pentagon insisted.

Final Communique

LD022230 Moscow TASS in English 2200 GMT 2 Dec 82

[Text] Brussels December 2 TASS -- The North Atlantic bloc intends to continue to build up its military might and intensify the arms race. This is evidenced by the results of the two-day session of NATO's Military Planning Committee which drew to a close here today. The session was attended by defense ministers of NATO countries or by their representatives. France, which withdrew from NATO's military structure in 1966, did not take part in the session.

It follows from the final communique of the meeting that NATO countries decided to continue intensive preparations for the deployment of U.S. medium-range nuclear missiles in Western Europe.

The committee endorsed the plan for the deployment of NATO's armed forces for 1983-1987.

The so-called Rogers plan was imposed on Western European nations. Named so after the supreme allied commander, Europe, the plan provides for a sharp buildup of conventional weapons based on breakthroughs in science and technology. For this purpose Washington's partners are instructed to scale up their contribution to military preparations.

The communique, for the second time since the Bonn session of the NATO Council, includes a statement on the possibility of expanding the zone of action of the alliance beyond its present geographical framework. This is a fresh attempt to set up new spheres of "vital interests" of NATO. There is little doubt that standing behind this is the alliance's desire to hinder the process of decolonisation, to give the West means of leverage in newly free countries and to alter the status of nonaligned countries.

The NATO top leadership in every way tried to underscore the unity of the organisation. However, the results of the session have shown precisely the reverse. The communique reflects bitter difference over a number of issues between the USA, on the one hand, and some Western European nations, on the other. Greece expressed its disagreement with some of the provisions of the document, notably pertaining to the buildup of NATO's nuclear capability and the deployment of U.S. medium-range nuclear missiles in Western Europe.

The delegation of Spain refrained from signing the communique. Spain's new government announced its intention to slow down the process of integration into NATO and to hold a nation-side referendum on the country's participation in the North Atlantic Treaty Organization.

NATO DELEGATES' SPEECHES AT CSCE MEETING SCORED

PM021259 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 27 Nov 82 Second Edition p 5

[TASS report: "At the Madrid Meeting"]

[Text] Madrid, 26 Nov -- Work on the final document continues at the Madrid meeting of CSCE participant states. As reported among journalists accredited to the meeting, questions which remain unresolved are under discussion at sessions of the drafting group. But here, too, there are attempts at blatant obstruction. Thus, the FRG representative spoke in a provocative spirit.

The speeches by representatives of certain NATO countries, particularly the United States, at the plenary sessions are in sharp contrast with the mainly businesslike nature of the work at sessions of the drafting groups.

The opinion prevails in the corridors of the meetings that these delegations are plainly seeking to return the Madrid forum to the path of confrontation and fruitless polemics and to undermine the basis of the talks on the meeting's final document -- the basis constituted by the neutral and nonaligned countries' draft.

The USSR delegation, like the delegations of the other socialist countries, dealing a commensurate rebuff where necessary to the attempts to interfere in sovereign states' internal affairs and the cheap demagoguery contained in the speeches of certain NATO countries' delegations, is actively pursuing a policy of fruitful talks on the Madrid meeting's final document.

PRAVDA ANALYZES RESULTS OF GATT SESSION

LD011332 Moscow TASS in English 1148 GMT 1 Dec 82

[Text] Moscow December 1 TASS -- In a commentary, titled "All Against All" the newspaper PRAVDA analyses the results of the GATT session in Geneva which was attended by 58 states. The session brought out sharp disagremeents, specifically between the USA and Western Europe, between Japan and the other industrialised capitalist countries, between developing states and the leading Western countries.

On the eve of the session, the newspaper recalls, U.S. President Ronald Reagan urged the capitalist countries to abandon the policy of protectionism and to lift restrictions and barriers in international trade. But to judge by the President's statement and those of W. Brock, the American representative in Geneva, all this should be done, in the first palce, by the partners of the USA by opening their doors wide to American goods.

"Washington attacked the agricultural policy of the Common Market countries and demanded that the West European exports of steel industry products, motor-cars, etc., to the USA should be restricted. What is more, American businessmen and representatives of the administration threatened to intensify protectionist measures, stressing that the U.S. Congress now has before it about a hundred bills on the subject."

"Contradictions between the developing states and Western countries were exacerbated at the session," the commentary says. "The United States and other capitalist countries demanded, almost in an ultimatum-like manner, that the developing countries cut their exports of textiles, agricultural goods and raw materials, while offering them nothing in return. Representatives of Asian, African and Latin American countries sharply protested against inequality in trade and the barriers raised in the way of their goods.

"The Americans wanted the GATT session to adopt a final document that would repeat Washington's theses and would be binding for all But this did not happen. The decisions taken are rather vague."

"The stormy meetings in Geneva", PRAVDA writes in conclusion, "showed once more how acute and insoluble the contradictions over commercial and economic problems are in the capitalist world."

WEST GRANTING IMF LOANS FOR POLITICAL ENDS

LD291850 Moscow TASS in English 1814 GMT 29 Nov 82

["IMF: Credit Stick" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow November 29 TASS -- IZVESTIYA calls attention today to the political nature of the more than one-billion-dollar loan which the Board of Directors of the International Monetary Fund (IMF) decided to grant the South African Government. "It was granted because a number of leading IMF members, above all the United States, want to support the apartheid regime which is facing serious difficulties. The United States and a number of West European countries have big capital investments in South Africa and are engaged in brisk trade with it. They want to use its strategic position and with racists' help to bring pressure to bear on neighbouring countries and are therefore closing their eyes to the fact that the loan will worsen the position of the exploited majority of the population."

"The granting of generous credits to countries ruled by dictatorial regimes pursuing anti-people policy has become a tradition with the IMF," the article emphasises. "Soon after the facist coup in Chile the ruling junta was promised a large loan. Its term - 'rehabilitating' the national economy by reducing wages and cutting spending on social needs, fully corresponded to Pinochet's own intentions."

Recalling that the IMF granted an 85-million-dollar credit to El Salvador only recently, the newspaper points out that not only developing countries but also representatives of West European states objected to granting the loan to the regime which killed 30,000 Salvadorans in the past several years. "The yes vote" was cast only by the United States, which is supplying the dictatorial regime with weapons and military advisers. But that was enough for the decision to grant the loan to be adopted.

"Government crises, poverty and repressions follow where IMF experts have passed. And Washington is trying by all means to preserve this system," IZVESTIYA says.

ILO OFFICIAL INTERVIEWED ON USSR VISIT

PM301459 Moscow TRUD in Russian 17 Nov 82 p 3

[Correspondent P. Volpyanskiy interview with Bertil Bolin, deputy director general of the ILO: "In an Atmosphere of Cooperation" -- date and place unspecified]

[Text] Bertil Bolin, deputy director general of the International Labor Office -- the Secretariat of the International Labor Organization (ILO) -- has been in the Soviet Union at the invitation of the AUCCTU. Before he left for home he answered questions put by TRUD correspondent P. Volpyanskiy.

[Question] What were the aims of your visit to the Soviet Union?

[Answer] There were several. Primarily I wanted to see and learn as much as possible about your great country. And that is no simple matter considering the Soviet Union's territory, the wealth and diversity of its natural resources and the differences in the union republics' way of life, traditions and culture.

I also tried -- and I must say succeeded -- in familiarizing myself with Soviet people's lives, visiting enterprises and learning how the working man in the USSR looks at modern problems. In addition I met and talked with V.I. Prokhorov, deputy chairman of the AUCCTU, and V.G. Lomonosov, chairman of the USSR State Committee for Labor and Social Problems, on various aspects of the ILO's activity.

[Question] How do you assess the Soviet trade unions' activity in the ILO?

[Answer] The Soviet working people's representatives in the ILO are distinguished by their high activeness and constructive approach in resolving the problems. I am an eyewitness, since for 4 years I was a member of the ILO Administrative Council, of which V.I. Prokhorov is also a member.

[Question] Is the ILO studying the possibilities of transferring military sectors of the economy to the civilian production?

[Answer] At present we have no fundamental document in the sphere of conversion, but efforts are being made in this direction. On the ILO's agenda is the question of elaborating recommendations for various sectors of the economy in the event of the transfer of the military industry to a peaceful footing under conditions of detente. This work must be performed with a view to achieving full employment and resolving social problems, using funds released through halting the arms race. Studies of the influence of the arms race on employment have been conducted within the ILO framework. They were based on very interesting developments made by the Finnish trade unions. We plan to report the results of these studies in a series of items to be published in the ILO magazine.

FURTHER ON MEETING OF FOREIGN AMITY GROUPS

Ponomarev Speech Comparisons

Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian at 1130 GMT on 24 November carries a report on the speech to the Moscow meeting of representatives of foreign Soviet friendship societies. Comparison with the virtually identical item published in the 26 November Soviet Union DAILY REPORT, page CC 2, reveals the following variations:

Page CC 3, paragraph 3, the 1130 GMT program adds after the last sentence: ...fraternal mutual assistance. This union promoted and promotes the harmonic development of each nation, people and ethnic group; the enormous development of their economies; and guarantees preservation and augmentation of national traits, democratic traditions and culture and promotes their mutual spiritual enrichment. [end recording]

Comrade Ponomarev noted the consistency of the Soviet peace policy, which Leonid Ilich Brezhnev gave so much effort and energy to implement.

[Begin recording] The Soviet state.... (supplying additional passage)

Page CC 3, last paragraph, line 1, the 1130 GMT program says: A report was given by Comrade Kruglova.... (changing name)

Comparison of the item published in the DAILY REPORT with the Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian report at 2300 GMT on 24 November provides further variations:

Page CC 3, paragraph 1, line 3 says in the 2300 GMT program: ...aktivists of the movement for friendship....(changing "veterans" to "aktivists")

Page CC 3, paragraph 3, after the last line the 2300 GMT program adds: ...fraternal mutual assistance. [end recording]

During the days of mourning on the death of Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, the speaker said, more than 150 high-level delegations from more than 100 socialist, liberated and

capitalist countries and from communist revolutionary democratic parties arrived in Moscow to pay their respects to the deceased leader of our party and state. Such a broad representation from abroad in Moscow was a historic demonstration to the world of the enormous international prestige of the CPSU and the Soviet state.

[Begin recording] The Soviet state... (supplying additional passage)

Mueckenberger Address

LD232248 East Berlin Voice of GDR Domestic Service in German 1705 GMT 23 Nov 82

[Excerpts] The next stop in our reporting is Moscow. In the city's trade union hall an international meeting of heads of foreign friendship societies with the Soviet public on the occasion of the 60th anniversary of the founding of the USSR has begun. A report on this from our Moscow correspondent Klaus-Juergen Fischer:

The first foreign speaker to address the audience was head of the GDR delegation Erich Mueckenberger, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and president of the German-Soviet Friendship Society. He said:

[Begin recording] No other event in this world can approach the significance of the 1917 October Revolution, for here began a new era in the history of mankind, the transition from caitalism to socialism -- a logical results of the October Revolution was the founding of the USSR following the struggles of 1922 -- and thus under the leadership of the party the transition to social and national liberation of all peoples who had been oppressed by csarism in the former Russia and, as Lenin had prophesied, to the final victory of socialism.

Today 6 decades of the existence of the Soviet Union bear witness to the superiority of the socialist social order over the capitalist, which Lenin described as corrupt and decaying. [Words indistinct] of the successful construction of socialism in all Soviet republics, of the benefit of socialist democracy for all peoples of this country and of a policy centered on securing peace among people, their welfare, the development of the socialist personality and sexual equality. All these facts confirm the 26th party congress statement that the 20th century has produced more changes than all preceding centuries. No country has made a more significant contribution to these changes than the USSR, home of the Great October, first country of victorious socialism. [end recording]

At the end of his address Erich Mueckenberger said: [Begin recording] The firm friendship between the Soviet Union and the GDR -- it was stated at this year's Crimea meeting between the unforgotten and loyal friend of the GDR, party and state leader, the great internationalist Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, and Erich Honecker -- is an influential factor for political stability on the whole European Continent.

As the people of the GDR we support the party and leadership in their efforts toward the FRG, at creating good-neighborly relations based on the principles of peaceful coexistence and strict observance of treaties already made. This contributes to securing peace in the center of Europe in a more stable manner, at the dividing line between the two systems, for it is and remains our endeavor to prevent a war from ever again emanating from German soil. Good-neighborly relations, however, do not prosper well when greater German dreams are entertained and new nuclear missiles are stationed.

The 65th anniversary of the October Revolution and the 60th anniversary of the founding of the USSR strengthens, as does this meeting, our optimism and the activity of the GDR friendship society to fight with even greater determination for our common cause as friendship organizations to solve outstanding problems, for the cause of human progress, for security of peace and international friendship and socialism. [end recording]

Concluding Document

LD260002 Moscow TASS in English 1625 GMT 25 Nov 82

[Text] Moscow November 25 TASS -- The participants in the international meeting of Soviet and foreign friendship societies, held on the occasion of the 60th anniversary of the formation of the USSR, declared support for the invariable peaceable foreign policy course of the Soviet state. The meeting ended in Moscow today.

The appeal to the societies, institutions, associations of friendship and cultural links with the Soviet Union, to the friends of the USSR abroad, which was adopted by the participants in the meeting, calls upon all people of goodwill to strengthen friendship and all-round cooperation with the Soviet people, to intensify the struggle for peace, against the arms race, to prevent a nuclear catastrophe that might entail destruction of life on earth.

The Soviet Union's Programme of Peace which was proclaimed from the rostrum of the 26th Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, and which was supplemented with new peace initiatives of the Soviet state, offsets the designs of the forces of militarism, aggression and national oppression, the document stresses. The peoples of the world received the USSR's obligation not to be the first to use nuclear weapons as evidence of genuine peaceableness.

The participants in the international meeting expressed anxiety at the present-day international situation; they denounced the anti-people's policy of adversaries of peace and cooperation who stepped on the path of violent struggle against detente and who impose an unprecedented arms race upon the world.

The 60th anniversary of the existence of the USSR is marked by the formation in the country of powerful production forces, advanced science and culture, the growth of well-being of the Soviet people, dynamic socio-economic development and the enhanced potential of every of 15 Soviet republics, participants in the meeting stressed.

In the appeal it is noted that the Soviet people takes pride in the fact that genuine rights and democratic liberties were granted to every citizen of the country by the Soviet social system, and consolidated by the Constitution of the USSR.

Representatives of foreign and Soviet friendship societies denounced the bloody criminal deeds of the Israeli military against the Palestinian and Lebanese peoples. They pledged solidarity with the rightful liberation struggle waged by the peoples of Nicaragua and El Salvador, and demanded that an end be put to the imperialist policy of racism, apartheid against the native population of South Africa.

INTERSPUTNIK COUNCIL ENDS CONFERENCE IN SOFIA

LD271148 Moscow TASS in English 1006 GMT 27 Nov 82

[Text] Sofia November 27 TASS -- A session of the council of the international space communication organisation Intersputnik has ended its work here. The session was attended by representatives of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, the People's Republic of Bulgaria, the Hungarian People's Republic, the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, GDR, the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, Cuba, the Mongolian People's Republic, the Polish People's Republic, the Socialist Republic of Romania, the USSR and

the Czechoslovak Republic. Representatives of a number of other countries and international organisations attended the session as observers.

The results of the Intersputnik activities in the past year were discussed at the session. It was noted with satisfaction that the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan and the the People's Democratic Republic of Laos became new members of the organization over that period. An official application for Intersputnik membership was submitted by the Government of the Syrian Arab Republic. Ground space communication centres were built during the year in Afghanistan, Laos and Iraq.

The Intersputnik space communication system now ensures exchange of radio and television programmes, telephone-telegram communications between countries of the four continents.

The session took decisions on further development of the technical facilities of the Intersputnik system, introduction of promising radio engineering equipment and development of new relay stations of the Statsionar-1 sputnik which will ensure the possibility of a further rise in the volume of transmitted information. Signed at the session was a protocol of transition to commercial exploitation of the space communication system.

U.S. VOTES AGAINST UN INFORMATION RESOLUTION

LD031008 Moscow TASS in English 0944 GMT 3 Dec 82

[Text] New York December 3 TASS -- TASS correspondent Yevgeniy Menkes reports:

The United States is hampering international cooperation in the field of information and the establishment of a new, fairer information order. On Thursday the U.S. delegation was the only one to vote against an important resolution on information which was approved by the Special Political Committee of the U.N. General Assembly.

The document, approved by 105 countries with one abstention, that of the Israeli delegation, urges the U.N. member countries to contribute towards the establishment of a new, fairer and more effective international information order called upon to promote peace and international mutual understanding.

The resolution stresses the great role played by information in supporting the idea of general disarmament and in promoting awareness of the relationship between disarmament and development in the broadest possible sections of the public.

It is symptomatic that the United States tried to block constructive debates on the draft resolution both at the Information Committee and at the Special Political Committee. Trying to retain its dominance of the world capitalist news market, Washington fights the efforts of the majority of the U.N. member countries to restructure international relations in information on a fairer basis. U.S. delegate Charles Lichenstein again attacked the activities of the community of nations in this area at a sitting of the committee. He tried to explain away the refusal of the U.S. delegation to support the resolution by concern for ensuring the "free" flow of information.

The U.S. stand deeply disappointed participants in the discussion, who pointed out that such a resolution had failed to win the consensus for the first time in many years. We have been working for weeks to draft an agreed programme, but the unwillingness of just one delegation has nullified all these efforts, Algerian delegate A. Baali has said.

ALLEGATIONS OF USSR'S USE OF CHEMICAL WEAPONS

State Department 'Canard'

LD021844 Moscow TASS in English 1750 GMT 2 Dec 82

[Quotation marks as received]

[Text] Moscow December 2 TASS -- "The Pentagon draws up conceptions of chemical warfare, while the Department of State is engaged in the propaganda build-up of these criminal actions", IZVESTIYA writes today in connection with the yet another fraud on the USSR's "use" of chemical weapons, which was fabricated by the Department of State a few days ago. The newspaper points out that "the American canard was released in time for two events -- the discussion of the so-called "Afghan issue" which was imposed upon the United Nations, and the beginning of the session of the new U.S. Congress. Washington strategists obviously expected to kill two birds with one stone. On the one hand, to stir up anti-Soviet and anti-Afghan campaign, and on the other hand -- to make Congress more compliant to the demands of the White House that preparations for chemical warfare be stepped up.

"The use of various versions of the myth of 'a Soviet threat' to cover up their own militaristic actions has firmly entered the arsenal of American politicians, and the new 'canard', released by the Department of State, is yet another confirmation of that. It should be noted that practically simultaneously with the appearance of the fraud facts have become known about a new aggressive strategy of the American Army -- airland battle. That doctrine, specifically, provides for a broad use of chemical weapons including in 'pre-emptive attacks'.

Murder will out. The build up of the arsenals of chemical weapons is in full swing in the United States. The five year programme of "chemical rearmament", announced by the U.S. Administration as far as in February this year, will cost 6,000-10,000 million dollars".

"Such are facts. And these facts cannot be concealed by any frauds and 'canards', these facts cannot be concealed by the smokescreen of falsifications", the newspaper writes.

'Fresh Slander Campaign'

LD021936 Moscow TASS in English 1620 GMT 2 Dec 82

[Quotation marks as received]

[Text] Moscow December 2 TASS -- American officials and mass media obediently doing their bidding have embarked on a fresh campaign of slandering the Soviet Union and Vietnam, writes the December 3 issue of the Soviet weekly the NEW TIMES [NOVOYE VREMEYA]. The weekly comments on the attempts to foist on the 37th session of the U.N. General Assembly in New York discussion of yet another report by the group of experts set up at Washington's insistence to investigate into alleged cases of use by the Soviet Union of poisonous chemical substances in South East Asia and Afghanistan.

Noting that the "proof" presented by the United States appeared untrustworthy even to American experts, the weekly says that many data do not withstand criticism by scientists. By way of example, the weekly describes the chemical analysis of pond water and tree leaves in one and the same place of an alleged "chemical attack".

"The authors of the fabrication," the weekly continues, "have miscalculated by stating that the contamination levels of the water and the leaves were about equal (66 and 59 milligrams per kilogram respectively). But the depth of the pond is thousands of times thicker than a leaf, and water thus should contain mycotoxins an infinitely smaller concentration compared to that of the leaf. On the other hand, water mycotoxin concentration, equalling 66 milligrams per kg, presupposes that over 660 kg of mycotoxin used on each hectare on the pond...And finally, if one disperses 660 kg of mycotoxins on each hectare, then the locality and the surrounding objects would literally be shrouded by a layer of mycotoxins powder."

"Chemical or toxin war, the NEW TIMES stresses, if it is waged in actual fact, is impossible to hide. Traces left by toxic substances used by the U.S. Army during the war in Vietnam linger to this very day although 10 years have passed since...In Washington, however, they prefer not to recall this. There, they now prefer to accuse others of what they stand guilty of.

U.S. NEWSPAPER CITED ON PLANNED RDF BUILDUP

LD021938 Moscow TASS in English 1310 GMT 2 Dec 82

[Text] New York December 2 TASS -- The United States is accelerating the strengthening of the interventionist Rapid Deployment Force designed for military intervention in various parts of the world.

The BOSTON GLOBE MAGAZINE says that 4,300 million dollars have been allocated for these purposes in the current fiscal year, which began on October first, alone. In the next several years the Pentagon is going to set up a special south-west Asia command which will not only direct the operations of the Rapid Deployment Force whose strength will soon equal 400,000 men, but will also control all military aid to United States satellite countries in the region. The magazine adds that all American troops, stationed in south-west Asia, will be directly subordinated to the new command.

To raise the mobility of this police force the United States Administration is going to double the already astronomic apporpriations for the expansion of the military air transport service. For the period up to 1987, 11,000 million dollars are being allocated for the purchase of 50 B-52 planes and 45 refuelling aircraft.

A special role has been assigned to the advanced detachment of the Rapid Deployment Force, the special task force, united under the general title of joint forces for military operations by non-standard means. The BOSTON GLOBE MAGAZINE says that these forces called upon to stage subversive operations behind the frontline of the enemy will be considerably increased.

Military support shops, carrying arms, ammunition, food and water reserves for the Rapid Deployment Force will be stationed in various parts of the Indian Ocean to ensure logistical support for military operations. The Rapid Deployment Force therefore will be lifted there without its heavy equipment by air or sea. 18 such ships have already anchored off the American military base on Diego Garcia Island.

KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA VIEWS BOOK ON NSA

PM301345 Moscow KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 23 Nov 82 p 3

[A. Novikov "Exposure": "What the 'Palace of Mysteries' conceals"]

[Text] What has the U.S. National Security Agency (NSA) not been called by journalists! "Storehouse of secrets," "cask of secrets" and even "cave of specters," though, whatever else, there have never been any specters there.

Recently the NSA has received yet another name -- "palace of mysteries." This is the title of the just-published book by James Bamford, in which he describes in detail the activity of this largest U.S. espionage department.

This sounds paradoxical but the NSA is well known precisely because...almost nothing is known about it. "The NSA remains the most hush-hush of all the U.S. intelligence services," the U.S. weekly NEWSWEEK writes. "Most Americans either simply do not know of its existence, or confuse it with the U.S. National Security Council. That is just what the NSA needs."

It is true that very little was known about the "palace of mysteries" before now. This department was founded in 1952 at the height of the cold war on the initiative of President Truman. From the very beginning its task was to intercept and decode secret reports of foreign states and also to monitor international communication lines. Organizationally the agency is part of the Pentagon's system and accountable only to the defense secretary.

Virtually from its very foundation, one of the chief functions of the NSA was espionage on U.S. territory itself. Like the CIA and FBI it takes part in organizing comprehensive trailing of Americans in search of dissidents and "unreliables." For example, we may recall the Shamrock and Minaret operations which cost the agency $5 billion and during which all international telegrams were intercepted and telephone conversations tapped, though only one of the subscribers was on U.S. territory.

One of the greatest "services" of NSA in this sphere is the help it has given and continues to give to the FBI in compiling dossiers on dissidents: Communists, members of the American association for the protection of civil rights, the antiwar league and other progressive organizations.

The means with which the NSA monitors the whole world are, of course, far more refined than the traditional keyhole. There are spy satellites, antenna fields hidden in the mountains of West Virginia, monitoring stations equipped with 50-meter-diameter "dish" antennas and numerous floating interception centers crammed with the latest equipment.

The NSA today is the largest member of the American "intelligence community" which numbers more than 20 organizations and departments. The agency swallows the lion's share of the appropriations assigned for espionage purposes; its headquarters in Fort Meade (Maryland) covers an area inferior only to that occupied by the Pentagon and its activity results in 40 tons (!) of secret documentation daily.

According to official information, some 10,000 civilians work for the NSA. But, according to Bamford, we must add to this at least another 45,000 soldiers, sailors, Marines and pilots, who man the monitoring stations scattered from Puerto Rica to Scotland and from Okinawa to Crete. As for the exact number of these stations, no one has ever managed to establish this. The heart of the "palace of mysteries" is a gray nine-story block in Fort Meade, surrounded by a dense ring of three-story buildings. Its brain is deep in the basements where computers stand in rows. There are two major computer complexes -- the Carillon and the Lodestone. Another "nerve center" of the NSA is the communications center which receives signals from all the monitoring stations around the world.

Increasingly new details which shed light on the various aspects of the NSA's dirty activity are becoming public knowledge. Thus, it has become known that it was NSA which found the key to the ciphers of the Argentine Armed Forces, which the United States transmitted to Britain. This greatly helped toward Argentina's failure in the Falklands (Malvinas) conflict.

If the NSA is incapable of "breaking" any particular cipher -- and this can happen when it is a question of government dispatches of leading world powers, it does not pass unnoticed -- colleagues from the CIA and the FBI come to their aid.

This was the situation, for example in the sixties when the NSA suffered a fiasco in deciphering the French diplomatic code. Then the CIA recruited an officer in the intelligence service in the French Embassy in Washington, and FBI agents entered the embassy's premises at night and copied the tapes which had the keys to the code recorded on them.

Monitoring, trailing and espionage -- this is what James Bamford describes in his book. It become clear that it is no incoporeal specter but a monstrous electronic octopus whose tentacles embrace the whole planet, which is ensconsed in the "palace of mysteries."

VALUE OF USIA'S YOUTH EXCHANGE PROGRAM QUESTIONED

LD242252 Moscow TASS in English 1624 GMT 24 Nov 82

["Why Does Mr Wick Show Interest in Youth?" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow November 24 TASS -- TASS commentator Robert Serebrennikov writes: Charles Wick, director of the U.S. Information Agency (USIA), has announced a programme named "International Youth Exchanges" providing for the invitation to the USA of about 15,000 students from six countries -- Britain, Canada, France, the FRG, Japan and Italy. The director of the USIA, the main centre for American subversive propaganda, has some good reasons for turning his attention to youth. The officially proclaimed aim of the USIA's youth programme is the struggle against the growth of anti-American sentiments.

Speaking at the National Press Club in Washington Charles Wick admitted that it is widely believed in many countries that the United States poses the greatest danger to peace. Although he tried to assert that the sharp increase in anti-American sentiments in the West was due to the scheming of "elements representing the Soviet Union," the main reasons for the growing unpopularity of the USA are well known. Among them is first of all the policy of the present Washington administration, aimed at stepping up the arms race, especially the race involving nuclear missiles, sabotaging the process of detente and disorganizing normal international commercial and economic cooperation.

Washington's belligerent policy, its disregard for the vital interests of its own allies cause serious concern and even hostility in the West. Thus, there was an outburst of public protests against the Pentagon's adventurist plans to make West Europe the theatre of a "limited" nuclear war. And Europe is no exception. Anti-American sentiments are also widespread in Latin America because of Washington's policy of imperial diktat and rude interference in the internal affairs of the countries of the region, and its preparation of a military intervention against independent Nicaragua. The U.S. undivided support of Britain's colonial venture against Argentina over the Falkland crisis was an eye-opener to many. The open encouragement by Washington of Israel's aggression against Lebanon and its justification of the genocide practised by Tel Aviv against the Palestinian people also deeply incensed the public in Arab countries.

Public opinion polls show, like a seismograph, the growth of anti-American sentiments. Thus, a poll held recently by the Louis Harris service shows that the arms race and Washington's crude anti-Soviet policy are the cause of anti-American feeling in West European countries and of "transatlantic tension" in relations between the USA and its partners. It follows from this poll that the word "interference" was often used by those questioned to describe U.S. policy. That is the reason why the "grapes of wrath" are ripening and why anti-American sentiments are growing stronger. And no "youth programmes" of Charles Wick will help here.

U.S. GENERAL DEMANDS GREATER JAPANESE ROLE

LD021914 Moscow TASS in English 1752 GMT 2 Dec 82

[Text] Tokyo December 2 TASS -- General Charles Donnelly, commander of United States forces in Japan, demanded a greater role by Japan in the Japanese-American military alliance. At a meeting here today with the chief of the National Defence Agency Tanikawa he declared that the Japanese side should undertake the expenses connected with the preparations for the deployment of F-16 fighter-bombers at the Misawa American Air Force Base in the north of the country. He also urged Tokyo to speedily commence the "joint study" of the question of defence by the Japanese Armed Forces of a 1,000-mile ocean zone in the western part of the Pacific. Thereby the Pentagon is pressing for an expansion of the functions of the Japanese Navy and Air Force in the system of the Japanese-American security treaty and for putting an additional military burden on its Far Eastern ally.

PENTAGON PLANS U.S.-JAPANESE MILITARY MANEUVERS

LD012120 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0748 GMT 1 Dec 82

[Text] Tokyo, 1 Dec (TASS) -- Under the pretext of strengthening the 'defense' system of marine communications in the Atlantic, Indian and Pacific Oceans, the Pentagon is planning to mobilize its Air Force, based in the United States, Okinawa, South Korea and the Philippines. It will take part in "full-size defense operations" in the western part of the Pacific Ocean in cooperation with special aircraft carrier units of the U.S. Navy. This will allow the ships of the U.S. 7th Fleet to concentrate their forces in the Indian Ocean. According to KYODO TSUSHIN, these plans were announced at a press conference in Washington yesterday by John Lehman, U.S. secretary of the Navy, and Verne Orr, U.S. secretary of the Air Force.

Local observers pay attention to the fact that the plans, drawn up by Pentagon strategists, create conditions for the extension of the sphere of operations of the dangerous Japanese-American "security treaty" and for the involvement of Japan in joint operations with U.S. Armed Forces. The basis for this has already been created -- Washington and Tokoy have agreed on the Japanese Air Force and Navy defense of a 1,000-mile zone in the Pacific Ocean Basin adjacent to Japan.

The inclusion of Japanese Armed Forces in the U.S. militarist machine and the use of territory in the Land of the Rising Sun by Washington to step up its military presence makes Tokyo a virtual accompile of the U.S Administration's aggressive strategy.

JAPAN-U.S. MILITARY DRILL 'WILD CHERRY' VIEWED

OW020357 Moscow in Japanese to Japan 1000 GMT 27 Nov 82

[Dispatch by Tokyo correspondent Igor Vykhukhalev: "Wild Cherries To Bloom in Hokkaido"]

[Text] According to Japanese press reports, a Japan-U.S. joint command post exercise dubbed Wild Cherry III [Yamazakura III] is scheduled to be conducted in the Chitose area of Hokkaido from 6-10 December. In this connection, Radio Moscow Tokyo correspondent Igor Vykhukhalev files the following report:

According to press reports, Japanese Ground Self-Defense Force [SDF] units and some 2,100 officers and men of the U.S. Army are scheduled to participate in the exercise. Its main purpose is training in a joint action and in its coordination by the armies of the two countries in the event of a so-called emergency in Hokkaido.

The scenario of the command post exercise presupposes that the enemy has launched an aggression after landing in Hokkaid: At that moment, the SDF comes in contact with the enemy and then the U.S. forces come to their aid.

Combat units will not participate in this exercise. Combat actions are to be developed on the map. However, it is a map exercise of a complete form which presupposes the use of tank units and firearms of various types.

As can be seen from its codename -- Wild Cherry III -- this joint exercise is the third to be conducted, but the previous exercises were conducted in Honshu.

The fact that the wild cherry this time is to bloom in the northernmost part of Japan arouses vigilance. What is worse, it is only about 9 days since a joint exercise by Japanese and U.S. ground combat units ended at Higashifuji -- the first of its kind ever. This series of exercises, codenamed Yamato, may now be renamed Hokkaido.

What should be added here is the fact that in 1984, 48 F-16's, U.S. fighter-bombers of the latest type capable of carrying nuclear weapons, will be deployed to Misawa, which is not Hokkaido but is in northern Japan. From Misawa, F-16's can reach Soviet territory without refueling.

The press now reports it is possible that half the F-16's will have been deployed to Misawa by the end of this year.

All these facts indicate that threats to the security of the Soviet Union coming from the southeast have increased more than ever before. As for the Soviet Union, it wants to believe, from the bottom of its heart, that the military buildup jointly carried out by Japan and the United States does not signify preparation for aggression.

However, Japan's moves in reality -- particularly the Japan-U.S. joint command post exercise Wild Cherry III which is scheduled to be carried out shortly -- significantly impairs this feeling of trust.

U.S. YIELDS TO PAKISTAN ON F-16 DELIVERIES

TASS Report

LD030948 Moscow TASS in English 0932 GMT 3 Dec 82

[Text] New Delhi December 3 TASS -- The Indian PTI agency quoted the PAKISTAN PRESS INTERNATIONAL (PPI) agency as reporting from Islamabad that Washington had given a "green light" to the supply to Pakistan of the latest U.S. fighter-bombers F-16.

The first six aircraft out of the 40 which the Pentagon committed itself to supply, were to leave an American Air Force base in Texas way back on November 19, but the Pakistani military authorities refused to take delivery of them, as the aircraft lacked a part of electronic equipment ensuring the aircraft's attacking potential. In so doing they said that the F-16 aircraft supplied by the Ameircans to Israel are equipped with "everything necessary" for offensive combat missions. And now, on the eve of the visit to the USA of President Ziaul Haq Washington has met Islamabad "half-way" and "agreed" to equip the fighter-bombers with everything necessary. The first consignment of aircraft is due to arrive in Pakistan before the end of the current year.

Moscow Commentary

LD021932 Moscow in English to South and Southeast Asia 1500 GMT 2 Dec 82

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] Circles close to the Pentagon are coming out with a new version of reports concerning the sales of F-16 fighter planes to Pakistan. A correspondent of THE HINDUSTAN TIMES reports from Washington that according to the new version, the aircraft will allegedly have no equipment for precision bombing. Without such equipment, the Pentagon claims, F-16 planes sold to the Pakistani regime will be used for purely defense purposes. It's not the first time that the American military industrial complex describes F-16 fighter planes as defense aircraft to mislead the public, while it advertises their advantages over other first-strike and retaliation weapons to its customers. But any expert [passage indistinct] is a modern multipurpose fighter-bomber designed for offensive tactical operations. But the armament of the aircraft only proves that. Besides Sidewinder missiles of the air-to-air class, it's capable of carrying 6.9 tons of bombs or nuclear charges. No one can check whether the aircraft has equipment for precision bombing.

The NATO force in Europe, the goals of which cannot be well described as defensive, has F-16's at its disposal. Out of the six squadrons of F-16 planes stationed in Europe, four are supposed to (?strike) on land targets, that is, they are designed for attack. Besides Pakistan, the list of clients the Pentagon supplies or plans to supply with F-16 fighter-bombers includes Israel and South Korea. By the way, the sales of these planes to Israel were also allegedly designed for defense purposes, but it was Israeli F-16 aircraft that raided and destroyed a civilian nuclear research center in Iraq. Observers in Asia feel that when irresponsible regimes following the lead of Washington get hold of such weapons, they grow only more aggressive.

No wonder the readiness of Islamabad to uncover the brand new F-16's at the air base in Sargodha has alarmed India and other neighboring countries. With the great density of population in the region and the closeness of big cities and industrial centers, there is no problem of making in-depth raids or conducting precision bombing, moreover, when it comes to a bomber carrying nuclear charges capable of destroying vast territories. As for Sidewinder missiles, they are equipped with an autonomous homing device.

The Pentagon's new version is another attempt to disguise the deal on large-scale worth $3 billion. Forty F-16 fighter bombers will cost Islamabad $1.1 billion. The propaganda maneuver is supposed to stop the wave of protests in nations on the South Asian Subcontinent, and in Pakistan itself, where the public does not want the country to be dragged into a possible adventure by NATO aggressive circles. There is a possibility that Washington might use the issue of the electronic equipment of the F-16's for bargaining additional concessions on the part of Islamabad during the upcoming visit of Ziaul Haq to the United States. The Pakistani president has admitted that when he went to the United States last time, the White House wanted to get the right to use military bases in Pakistan in exchange for selling weaponry.

TASHKENT REPORTS KARMAL STOPOVER 17 NOV

PM021139 Tashkent PRAVDA VOSTOKA in Russian 18 Nov 82 p 1

[UZTAG report: "En Route for Home"]

[Text] On 17 November a delegation from the DRA led by Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee and chairman of the DRA Revolutionary Council, made a stopover in Tashkent en route from Moscow to Afghanistan. Babrak Karmal and the other members of the DRA delegation were greeted at Tashkent airport by Sh.R. Rashidov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee; I.G. Anisimkin, A.U. Salimov and L.N. Melkumov, members and candidate members of the Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee Bureau, and other officials.

U.S. AID TO UNDECLARED WAR ON DRA DETAILED

LD261648 Moscow TASS in English 1422 GMT 26 Nov 82

[Text] Moscow November 26 TASS -- TASS commentator Leonid Ponomarev writes: The Indian newspaper NATIONAL HERALD reported that the United States supplied to Pakistan 240 trucks for the anti-Afghan gangs based in Pakistan territory near the frontier with the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan. These trucks are to be used for transporting to the frontier of Afghanistan military equipment and arms as well as armed mercenaries for staging acts of sabotage and terrorist operations in the territory of the DRA. The present administration in Washington is making special efforts to turn individual raids against the DRA, raids systematically prepared by American special services, into a permanently active front and thus maintain for a long time a constant source of tension in the area.

Farid Zarif, Afghanistan's ambassador at the UNO, said at the General Assembly that there are now 80 special camps and military centres for training mercenaries and bandits in Pakistani territory. These bases, he stressed, are used for constant raids by bandit groups into the territory of the DRA.

Not only does the USA supply arms and equipment for these bases but also keeps there its instructors to train the terrorists in the art of war and sabotage. The military centres of anti-Afghan mercenaries are often visited by high-ranking representatives of the U.S. Government and its closest allies. Some time ago the subversive camps in Pakistan were visited by U.S. Secretary of Justice William Smith.

Lawrence Eagleburger, assistant secretary for political affairs, also visited the area of the Pakistani-Afghan frontier with a similar mission last week. These trips are linked by observers with the efforts of the U.S. Government to coordinate the operations of anti-Afghan gangs and its attempts to unite counterrevolutionary organizations.

The new life being built by the Afghan people does not suit the interests of the present U.S. leaders. This does not mean however that this fact gives Washington any "right" to interfere in the internal affairs of Afghanistan or to resort to military instigation and armed provocations. The undeclared war, waged by the U.S.-led imperialist forces against the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, represents a flagrant encroachment on the sovereignty, territorial integrity and political independence of Afghanistan.

AFGHAN 'BANDITS' SENTENCED TO DEATH IN KABUL

'Laws of War'

LD022130 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1400 GMT 2 Dec 82

[From the Vremya newscast]

[Text] A special revolutionary tribunal dealing with counterrevolutionary activity accusations against five members of a bandit grouping has been held in Kabul. Our correspondent Leonid Zolotarevskiy reports:

During the trial, material of a previous inquiry was fully reaffirmed. The accused, of whom two underwent special training under the guidance of American instructors in military camps near Peshawar, perpetrated grave crimes against the republic, taking part in a number of bandit acts against peaceful citizens. Present in the hall were journalists and representatives of the public. The accused were captured during an armed attack on the house of the executive secretary of the army newspaper HAQIQAT-E SARBAZ. The defendants used arms and offered armed resistance to a people's militia patrol which arrived at the scene of the crime. These weapons were used by the bandits and their accomplices.

A leader of criminal anti-Afghan groupings was (?again involved). The organization had proclaimed war against the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan. It is precisely upon them that is laid the main charge of deceit and blackmail, with the aid of which illiterate young people were drawn into criminal activity. The picture is perfectly clear. The charge against the defendants has been proved through the irrefutable evidence and testimonies of witnesses. The special revolutionary tribunal is drawing to a close.

In accordance with the laws of war, and in the name of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, three of the defendants have been sentenced to the supreme punishment; two, taking into account their age, to various terms of imprisonment.

Trained in Pakistan

OW030730 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 2300 GMT 2 Dec 82

[From the Vremya newscast]

[Text] An open session of a special revolutionary tribunal has been held in Kabul. It heard the case of the criminal activities perpetrated by members of the Harakat-e Eslami group whose leaders have become entrenched in Pakistan. Brought before the tribunal were five people who at various times due to their political ignorance and low level of consciousness were drawn into one of the gangs operating in the area of Paghman District. The accused admitted the crimes they had perpetrated. Two of them, by their own admission, underwent special military training in Pakistan in the Peshawar city area. By a decision of the special tribunal, the five criminals received their due punishment in accordance with the revolutionary laws of the republic.

IZVESTIYA COMMENTS ON EDUCATION IN AFGHANISTAN

LD291926 Moscow TASS in English 1750 GMT 29 Nov 82

[Text] Moscow November 29 TASS -- "Modern Afghanistan can be described as a studying republic," the newspaper IZVESTIYA says in a dispatch today. It notes that on the eve of the April Revolution of 1978 96 percent of men and 98 percent of women in that country could neither read nor write. "Today new schools for children and literacy courses for adults are being opened across Afghanistan, both in major cities and in the remotest provinces, districts and villages. But there is a shortage of teachers. And it is graduates of these courses that are beginning to work as teachers."

"The enemies of the revolution," IZVESTIYA says, "quickly realised how dangerous to them were efforts to steer the nation out of darkness and to literacy and light. Educational centres have become one of the main targets in their undeclared war against Afghanistan. Counter-revolutionaries destroyed 230 lycees and secondary schools and 1,438 primary schools, causing damage which exceeds 1,000 million Afghanis. But the schools are being restored and pupils are returning to classes. Answering the call of the people's government new, young teachers are taking chalk and pointers in their hands."

IZVESTIYA draws attention to the great care shown for the working people by the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan and the people's government. New enterprises are being built there and new jobs opened. In the new Afghan year starting on March 21, 1983, building work is planned to begin on 330 national economic projects, 60 of them will go on stream in the near future.

"The successes of Democratic Afghanistan could have been immeasurably greater," the dispatch emphasises, "if imperialist circles had not made undeclared war on the republic. The vicious efforts of reactionaries instigated from outside, their acts of sabotage and terrorism, and the sending from abroad of armed bands which are posing as protectors of Islam -- all this distracts the republic from creative work. At present some 80 camps and centres are operating in Pakistani territory to train Afghan counter-revolutionaries, where instruction is being given by 'advisers and consultants' from the United States and other NATO countries, from which large amounts of arms and money are also flowing to the camps."

"It is exactly Western aid that is the main cause of the continued hostile activity in Afghanistan of counter-revolutionary forces," IZVESTIYA concludes.

BRIEFS

DRA GROUP VISITS AZERBAIJAN -- A delegation of representatives from the populist education sector in the DRA is currently visiting Azerbaijan SSR. Massuda Karmal, the president of the central boarding school in Kabul, is heading the delegation of representatives. In addition, (Seid Gasarova), the minister of education of Azerbaijan, has received the DRA representatives and briefed them on Azerbaijan's populist education system. Massuda Karmal expressed her gratitude for the aid the Soviet Union has been extending (?for the establishment of) a new life in Afghanistan, adding that the Afghan people will continue to strengthen and develop their friendship with the Soviet people. [Baku International Service in Azeri 1300 GMT 29 Nov 82 GF]

KUZNETSOV RECEIVES PHILIPPINES ASSEMBLY GROUP

LD031138 Moscow TASS in English 1112 GMT 3 Dec 82

[Text] Moscow December 3 TASS -- Vasiliy Kuznetsov, alternate member of the Politbureau of the CPSU Central Committee, first vice-president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, has received in the Kremlin today the delegation of the National Assembly of the Republic of the Phillippines led by Deputy Minister of State Frisco san Juan.

Vasiliy Kuznetsov conveyed cordial greetings and good wishes from the Soviet leadership to President Ferdinando Marcos of the Philippines and Mrs. Imelda Marcos.

We evaluate the visit of the Filipino MP's as an important step towards strengthening relations between the peoples of the two countries, Vasiliy Kuznetsov said.

The development of Soviet-Filipino relations serves the best interests of the two peoples, the interests of peace and security in Asia and all over the world. Vasiliy Kuznetsov pointed out that the Soivet Union will further follow the policy of deepening trust, friendship and cooperation between the Soviet and Filipino peoples.

The Soviet side reaffirmed the invariability of the foreign policy pursued by the USSR, which favours the development of muutally beneficial cooperation with states, irrespective of their social and economic systems.

Our delegation's first visit has been a success, said Frisco san Juan. We are highly gratified by the tour of the country, which enabled us to familiarize ourselves with the life of the Soviet people, remarkable successes in developing their state. The meetings and talks with the hospitable Soviet people gave us an opportunity to convince ourselves of their ardent striving for peace, the guest stressed. The head of the delegation wished the people of the USSR happiness and successes.

The members of the delegation met with chairmen of chambers, chairmen and members of permanent commissions of the chambers of the USSR Supreme Soviet. Information was exchanged on the structure and activities of the parliaments of the two countries and questions were discussed pertaining to a further development of ties between the USSR Supreme Soviet and the National Assembly of the Republic of the Philippines. A luncheon was given in honour of the guests on behalf of the chairmen of the chambers of the USSR Supreme Soviet.

PRAVDA CARRIES LEADERS' GREETINGS TO LAOS

OW021347 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 2 Dec 82 First Edition p 1

[Capitalized passages published in boldface type]

[Text] TO COMRADE KAYSONE PHOMVIHAN, GENERAL SECRETARY OF THE LAO PEOPLE'S REVOLUTIONARY PARTY (LPRP) CENTRAL COMMITTEE AND CHAIRMAN OF THE COUNCIL OF MINISTERS OF THE LAO PEOPLE'S DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC (LPDR); TO COMRADE SOUPHANOUVONG, PRESIDENT OF THE LPDR AND CHAIRMAN OF THE LPDR SUPREME PEOPLE'S COUNCIL:

The CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and the USSR Council of Ministers send to you, dear comrades, the LPRP Central Committee, the Supreme People's Council and the Council of Ministers of the LPDR and to all fraternal Lao people sincere congratulations on the occasion of your national holiday — the seventh anniversary of the proclamation of the LPDR.

The 30-year struggle of the Lao people for freedom, independence and social liberation successfully ended on 2 December 1975 with the victory of the national democratic revolution and the creation of the LPDR. The country has taken the path of constructing the foundations of socialism. In past years the Lao people, under the leadership of the LPRP, have achieved impressive successes in developing their economy and culture and in strengthening the defense capability of their homeland. Currently all the Lao working people are actively involved in implementing the decisions of the Third Congress of the LPRP and fulfilling the tasks of the first year of the republic's 5-year plan. We are confident that the courageous and industrious Lao people, guided by the high ideals of socialism, will gain new victories in peaceful creation and in the construction of their happy future.

In interaction with the fraternal socialist countries the LPDR is contributing to the cause of eliminating the threat of war and strengthening international security and is actively supporting the people's struggle for peace, national independence, democracy and socialism. Laos, together with Vietnam and Kampuchea, is carrying out an active foreign policy aimed at normalizing the situation in Southeast Asia and transforming this region into a zone of peace, stability and cooperation.

Many-sided ties are being fruitfully developed between the USSR and Laos. Soviet-Lao cooperation is currently embracing practically all spheres of political and economic life in our countries. The CPSU and the Soviet state are firmly following a course of developing relations with the LPRP and the Lao Republic in every possible way for the welfare of the Soviet and Lao peoples and in the interests of consolidating the unity and solidarity of socialist countries.

On this notable day for the LPDR we wish you, and all the Lao people, great successes in the fulfillment of the decisions of the Third LPRP Congress on constructing the foundations of a socialist society.

May the fraternal friendship and cooperation between the USSR and the LPDR strengthen and expand!

[Signed] THE CPSU CENTRAL COMMITTEE, USSR SUPREME SOVIET PRESIDIUM AND THE USSR COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

CHEA SIM CITED ON PROGRESS IN KAMPUCHEA

LD011510 Moscow TASS in English 1427 GMT 1 Dec 82

[Text] Phnom Penh December 1 TASS -- TASS correspondent B. Balashnikov writes:

The forming of the National United Front for the Salvation of Kampuchea was the turning point in the Kampuchean people's struggle to overthrow the Pol Pot regime, the TASS correspondent was told by member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea, Chairman of the National Assembly of the People's Republic of Kampuchea Chea Sim.

Set up on December 2, 1978 at the peak of the anti-Pol Pot guerrilla war, the National United Front for the Salvation of Kampuchea united representatives of all sections of society and rose them to the countrywide uprising against the hated clique. The victory scored by the people in January 1979, the formation of the People's Republic of Kampuchea, which was embarked on the road of building the mainstays of socialism, is a result of the front's tremendous work to mobilise all working people to the struggle for national liberation.

Although the enemies of the Kampuchean revolution have not laid down arms, are continuing to hatch plots and stage armed provocations against People's Kampuchea, the main tasks of the fron now are of a creative nature. [illegible]is organisation of truly the entire people is actively participating in the economic [illegible] cultural rehabilitation of the country, he said. This has found its reflection in the present name of the front -- the United Front for the National Construction and Defence of Kampuchea.

During the past four years Kampuchea has achieved big successes in normalising the population's life, in rehabilitating the economy and culture. As compared to the first year after liberation, for instance, agricultural output has grown several fold and the country, that used to depend on foreign aid in the past, managed to liquidate the danger of hunger and now fully satisfies its requirements in the main foodstuffs.

The Soviet Union, Vietnam and other fraternal socialist countries are giving Kampuchea tremendous assistance in rehabilitating and developing the national economy. Soviet specialists jointly with Kampucheans are working at the rice selection station at (Tuolsamrong) in Battambang Province, at many enterprises in Phnom Penh and other towns of the country. The equipment sent to the People's Republic of Kampuchea from the USSR makes it possible to mechanise many labour-intensive jobs in agriculture and industry, to accelerate the pace of economic development. The Higher Technical Institute of Khmer-Soviet Friendship has been opened in Phnom Penh. It is staffed with Soviet teachers.

The expansion of relations in friendship and all-round cooperation with socialist countries, Chea Sim stressed, is an earnest of Kampuchea's successful development along the road to socialism.

U.S. PREPARING TO ANNEX MICRONESIAN TRUST

LD030938 Moscow TASS in English 0825 GMT 3 Dec 82

[Text] New York December 3 TASS -- The United States is in a hurry to finalize the annexation of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands (Micronesia), thus grossly violating U.N. resolutions. It is this fact that is the point of an announcement of the U.S. permanent mission to the United Nations that the U.S. Administration is about to complete the process of talks on the future political status of the trust territory. A letter sent by the mission to the U.N. secretary-general says that agreements have been signed on the "free association" of three island entities, the Marshall Islands, Palau and "the Federal States of Micronesia," with the United States.

When the trust agreement was concluded in 1947, the United States assumed a commitment to the United Nations, pledging to prepare Micronesia for independence by promoting the economic and social progress of its people and the development by them of their own institutions.

In reality, however, Washington assumed a course of dividing the Pacific islands politically, at the same time trying in every way to make them fully dependent economically on the United States.

GLAZUNOV ARTICLE ON USSR-SRV COOPERATION

For an article written by E. Glazunov (not identified further) headlined "Soviet-Vietnamese Cooperation in the New Stage" appearing in the 6 November issue of NHAN DAN, which emphasizes economic and scientific-technical cooperation between the two countries, see the Vietnam section of the 2 December Asia & Pacific DAILY REPORT.

DEATH OF AMBASSADOR TO ROMANIA ANNOUNCED

LD021526 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 2 Dec 82

[Text] The CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and the USSR Council of Ministers announce with deep sorrow that Vasiliy Ivanovich Drozdenko, member of the CPSU Central Committee and USSR ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the Socialist Republic of Romania died suddenly on 30 November in his 59th year.

The obituary, signed by leaders of the Communist Party and the Soviet state, stresses that the bright memory of Vasiliy Ivanovich will always be kept in our hearts.

OPENING OF POLISH SEJM SESSION NOTED

LD031352 Moscow TASS in English 1300 GMT 3 Dec 82

[Text] Warsaw December 3 TASS -- A session of the Sejm of the Polish People's Republic has opened here today. It will discuss the governmental report on guidelines for the economic development of the country in 1983. The report was presented by Janos Obodowski, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Polish People's Republic.

The Sejm will also discuss the draft state budget for 1983 and a number of other documents related to economic and financial problems.

MOSCOW IN POLISH DENOUNCES 'PSYCHOLOGICAL WARFARE'

LD021524 Moscow in Polish to Poland 1400 GMT 1 Dec 82

[Commentary by Doctor of History Yuriy Kashlev: "Exchange of Information or Psychological Warfare?"]

[Text] The rapid development of the international exchange of information is typical of recent decades. As a result of this information explosion there are over 30,000 stations in the world, 1.3 million receivers and nearly half a billion TV sets. [figures as heard] There are millions of copies of publications destined for foreign readers. It is typical that issues related to the international exchange of information are increasingly becoming the subject of debates at UN and UNESCO forums.

Such problems were reviewed during the CSCE session at the Madrid and Belgrade meetings of the representatives of 35 countries. These issues are regularly dealt with during the meetings of the leading organs of the nonaligned countries. One can, therefore, state with complete justification that the exchange of information has become an important part of life today. If this is going to serve the interests of peace and mutual understanding, then the advantages of such an exchange will be unarguable. However, it is necessary to stress that at present there are different approaches to the character and aims of this phenomenon, including completely different attitudes. The Soviet Union and other countries of the socialist community publish in the international arena information which reflects objective principles of the development of society. Such a treatment of materials aims at making peace permanent and at achieving mutual understanding and enriching the intellectual life of the population.

The socialist countries have always only imposed tasks on information for abroad which are the direct results of the agreed course of the policy of peace implemented on the international arena.

In 1978 at the suggestion of the Soviet Union a declaration was adopted in UNESCO on the mass media's contribution to the cause of strengthening peace. At present the UN organs are examining the Soviet draft of the convention [words indistinct] use of satellites in order to have direct TV transmissions.

The Soviet Union and other socialist countries always implement the policy aiming at putting international exchange of information on the foundations of the principles of the sovereign equality of states and noninterference in internal affairs, the Moscow radio commentator continues. In contrast to this noble stance of socialism is the imperialist course aiming at using the mass media in psychological warfare against the socialist countries as the tools for slandering communism, maintaining international tensions and justifying the arms race. It is in order to satisfy these goals that the propaganda apparatus is being developed and equipped with the most modern equipment.

To what extent has this apparatus been organized? The following data demonstrates this: The basic U.S. department of propaganda for abroad, the U.S. Information Agency, employs nearly 8,000 employees and has at its disposal approximately 200 centers in 124 countries. The annual budget of this organization amounts to $640 million. Propaganda services, or to be more strict, propaganda and subversion services are also owned by the CIA, the Pentagon and NATO. Recently the activity of this enormous apparatus has been increasingly openly switched to psychological warfare against the socialist countries. Thus it is more a question of subversive operations which aim at attempts to destabilize the situation in the world of socialism, to create an opposition in those countries and, finally, to reconstruct the bourgeois order. It is to this purpose that special services of psychological warfare, including such radio stations as Radio Liberty and Radio Free Europe, as well as publications which publish anticommunist material, have been created.

To this one should add all sorts of emigre and other organizations. There are approximately 400 centers abroad which are active against the Soviet Union. Forty radio stations broadcast propaganda to the Soviet Union. The duration of the broadcasts amounts to 270 hours per 24-hour period. At present Poland has become the most important object of psychological warfare conducted by imperialism, Yuriy Kashlev writes. It is patently obvious that the massed interference of the radio subversives into this country's affairs is filled with poison and sedition. Radio Free Europe and other Western radio stations have considerably increased the duration of their broadcasts in Polish. News fabricated in Munich is often given as freshly-received news from Poland broadcast to the Polish listeners in order to create a base for activity by the antisocialist opposition. It is a well-known fact that before last December a great amount of printing equipment was smuggled into Poland and a network of underground radio stations was also created. At the same time the West intensified the anti-Polish and anti-Soviet hysteria, falsified programs such as the U.S. TV program entitled "Let Poland Be Poland" appeared. The subject of human rights in Poland became the subject of tricks actively applied by NATO delegations in Madrid.

After December 1981 the Western radio stations started to broadcast to Poland instructions and scenarios for organizing sabbotage. For instance, on one day alone, 10 November 1982, over 100 appeals calling on Poles to take part in disturbances were broadcast. What was that, an exchange of information or large-scale ideological subversion? Of course it is the latter. This is how these actions were described by Polish representatives at the United Nations and in Madrid.

The practice of ideological warfare is causing great damage to international relations. Responsibility for this falls on the aggressive circles of imperialism. As far as the Soviet Union is concerned, as was stressed during the session of the plenum of the CPSU Central Committee in November of this year, from the very beginning of its existence the Soviet state has expressed willigness for open and honest cooperation with all countries which desire such cooperation. We reject the viewpoint of those who try to suggest that violence, armaments and psychological warfare decide everything and will continue to decide everything.

ZIMYANIN RECEIVES POLISH POLITBURO MEMBER

LD021906 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 2 Dec 82

[Text] Jan Glowczyk, candidate member of the Politburo and secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, visited Moscow for 4 days as part of the program for interparty contacts. He acquainted himself with the experience of the CPSU in ideological work and held talks in the departments of the CPSU Central Committee, in the offices of PRAVDA, at the committees for television and radio broadcasting, and for publications and at the NOVOSTI press agency.

Jan Glowczyk also met with secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, Mikhail Zimyanin. This meeting was attended by Poland's ambassador in the Soviet Union, Stanislaw Kociolek.

W. BERLIN 'TERRORIST' JAILED BY GDR COURT

PM301005 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 20 Nov 82 Morning Edition p 5

[Correspondent B. Lysenko report: "Instigators and Performers"]

[Text] West Berlin -- The district court in the city of Cottbus recently sentenced (Yu. Sudan), who lived in West Berlin until recently, to 9 years' imprisonment. What made a GDR court impose such a severe sentence on this West Berliner of Turkish extraction?

In the course of many days of court examination in Cottbus much evidence was presented which testified to (Yu. Sudan's) grave crimes. He was involved in narcotics trafficking and took part in an organized "trade in people," and also in political provocations against the GDR. Facts were recalled in court indicating the close ties between representatives of the criminal world, neofascists and various rightwing organizations in the FRG and West Berlin in their provocative activity against the socialist state.

The Cottbus court proved that in his criminal activity against the GDR (Sudan) had links with the West Berlin working party of the so-called "Human Rights Society," and also with its center in Frankfurt-am-Main, which carried out dangerous provocations on the GDR state border under demagogic slogans in conjunction with the neo-Nazi militarized organization known as the "Steel Helmet."

It may be added that (Sudan) himself was one of the most active members of the "Gray Wolves" neofascist terrorist group.

A certain (G. Gerike), who had links with reactionary organizations, hired (Sudan) to carry out missions in the interests of his gang. (Sudan) repeatedly made "tourist trips" to the GDR capital. In particular, the criminals planned to carry out dangerous provocations on the border, using explosives. (Gerike) concluded an agreement with journalists from Springer's concern and from the FRG's second television channels (ZDF) to supply them with material on planned terrorist acts. Moreover it became known that the FRG special services and also the West Berlin security service were not only informed in detail about the illegal affairs of the West berlin "Human Rights Society" group, but carefully protected its participants from legal prosecution.

As is noted in an ADN report published in the BERLINER ZEITUNG, the Cottbus trial showed convincingly that forces hostile to the relaxation of international tension are trying, with the help of criminals, to fan a campaign of provocation against the GDR.

TURKMEN ENDS VISIT, JOINT STATEMENT ISSUED

Continues Baku Visit

LD021728 Moscow TASS in English 1530 GMT 2 Dec 82

[Text] Baku December 2 TASS -- Ilter Turkmen, foreign minister of the Turkish Republic who is now on an official visit to the USSR at the invitation of the Soviet Government, is spending a second day as a guest in Baku, capital of the Soviet Azerbaijan Republic. Today, he and those accompanying him familiarized themselves with the economic and cultural life of the city.

The guests have seen the Novo-Bakinskiy Lenin oil refinery, the household air-conditioners plant which is the largest in Europe whose products are supplies to 50 countries. Taira Tairova, the republic's foreign minister who accompanied the guests said that the industrial face of Baku, formerly a centre of petroleum production, is now determined by electrical engineering, petrochemical instruments-building and mechanical engineering industires. Products made at Baku's industrial enterprises are exported to 80 foreign countries.

Ilter Turkmen has also visited the Azizbekov Oil and Chemistry Institute which trains specialists for 70 countries of Europe, Asia Africa and Latin America, the exhibition of the republic's economic achievements; seen a concert by performing artists. In the manuscripts department of the National Academy of Sciences he learned that in the Azerbaijan Republic there have been preserved many valuable works of literature of the peoples of the Orient, including the rare manuscripts of Turkish poets of the 14th century (Tajeddin Ibrahim Ahmedi,) (Tarvahul Arvah) and others.

Dinner Given

TA021617 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 2 Dec 82

[Text] Foreign Minister Ilter Turkmen is continuing his contacts in the capital of the Azerbaijan Republic, Baku. Turkmen met with the chairman of the Azerbaijan Council of Ministers, Seidov. He also visited various industrial installations in Azerbaijan. He will attend a dinner in his honor to be given by the Azerbaijan Council of Ministers.

Departs For House

LD030928 Moscow TASS in English 0912 GMT 3 Dec 82

[Text] Baku December 3 TASS -- Ilter Turkmen, minister of foreign affairs of the Turkish Republic, has left Baku, capital of Azerbaijan, for home today upon the completion of his official visit to the USSR at the invitation of the Soviet Government.

Talking to Soviet journalists before his departure, the minister stressed that he was leaving the Soviet Union with a sense of complete satisfaction with his talks in Moscow. There are long-time bonds of good relations between our countries, initiated by Lenin, the founder of your state, and our outstanding politician Ataturk, the foreign minister said.

At present, the visiter continued, we have again embarked on the road of goodneighbourliness. Our relations have been characterised by stability and mutual understanding since 1960's. Our approach to relations between Turkey and the Soviet Union springs from the desire to strengthen them on the basis of the principles of complete trust.

I am very pleased that I saw in Moscow a similar desire of the Soviet Government to develop our cooperation and goodneighbourly contacts. It will make me very happy if my visit will give a fresh impetus to the further extension of Turkish-Soviet relations.

Joint Statement Issued

TA031107 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1000 GMT 3 Dec 82

[Text] Turkish Foreign Minister Ilter Turkmen is expected in Ankara today after he concludes his official visit to the Soviet Union. A joint statement in connection with Turkmen's visit has been issued.

The statement begins by noting that a beneficial exchange of views took place in the talks held between Turkmen and Soviet Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko on bilateral relations as well as international issues. After noting that these talks proceeded in an atmosphere of frankness and coordination, the statement expresses the satisfaction felt by the two sides over the stability of relations between them. The statement adds that the two sides emphasized their desire to enhance and promote these relations based on the UN Charter, on the Helsinki Final Act, the Turkish-Soviet Joint Statement dated 1972, the political document signed between the two countries in 1978, and in accordance with their traditional policies.

On international issues, the statement points out the importance attached by the two foreign ministers to the continuation of a global dialogue within the framework of principles of equality, independence, integrity of territories and noninterference in internal affairs. The statement expresses the concern by the two sides over the upsetting of the international situation, and healing this situation through an end to the arms race, by decreasing arms, and by a gradual process of disarmament that will preserve the security of all countries. The two sides stressed the importance of the Helsinki declaration which will greatly contribute to the creation of mutual security, to the supervision of armament and to disarmament efforts in the event that the necessary security measures are fully implemented. The statement points out the importance of developing the process which began with the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe, and the effective contribution of all participants in the Madrid conference in order to achieve a comprehensive and stable accord.

The statement strongly denounces the invasion of Lebanon and the slaughter at two Palestinian camps which occurred within the responsibility of Israel, and asks for the speedy and unconditional withdrawal of Israeli troops from Lebanon. The statement emphasizes that Turkey and the Soviet Union are in complete agreement over the solution of the Middle East problem.

The statement says that satisfaction was expressed over the development of the commercial, industrial and economic cooperation between the two countries, and the desire of the two sides to further promote them. The statement concludes by pointing out that the visit by the Turkish foreign minister will contribute to developing these relations. The statement adds that the Turkish foreign minister invited Soviet Foreign Minister Gromyko to an official visit to Turkey, and that this invitation was accepted.

TIKHONOV RECEIVES FRENCH INDUSTRY MINISTER

LD021446 Moscow TASS in English 1431 GMT 2 Nov 82

[Text] Moscow December 2 TASS -- Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR Nikolay Tikhonov received in the Kremlin today minister of state, Minister for Scientific Research and Industry of France Jean-Pierre Chevenement now on an official visit to the USSR.

A useful exchange of opinions on questions of Soviet-French relations and some topical international problems was held in the course of the talk. Both sides reaffirmed the interest in the development of a political dialogue between the Soviet Union and France, and also their interest to see continuation and deepening of trade-economic, scientific-technical and cultural cooperation on a mutually beneficial and durable foundation.

Considerations were expressed on a number of issues which are of great significance for the development of trade and economic links between the two countries in the coming years.

The talk passed in a businesslike atmosphere.

Taking part in the talk were deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, Chairman of the USSR State Committee for Science and Technology Guriy Marchuk and also France's Ambassador in the USSR Claude Arnaud.

ITALIAN BUSINESSMAN ON ITALY-USSR TRADE RELATIONS

LD021646 Moscow TASS in English 1438 GMT 2 Dec 82

[Text] Moscow December 2 TASS -- "By becoming more active, the Italo-Soviet Chamber of Commerce will give a fresh impetus to the development of trade relations between Italy and the USSR," Rinaldo Ossola, president of the Italo-Soviet Chamber of Commerce, said in a TASS interview. He led a delegation of Italian businessmen, which visited Moscow to draft a program of work for the mixed chamber of commerce for 1983.

During their stay in the Soviet capital, the Italian businessmen were received by Ivan Arkhipov, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, Nikolay Komarov, first deputy minister of foreign trade of the USSR, and Boris Borisov, president of the USSR Chamber of Commerce and Industry.

"That Italy and the Soviet Union have different socio-economic systems does not represent an obstacle to strengthening their cooperation," Rinaldo Ossola pointed out. "Moreover, the international division of labour provides an added stimulus to its expansion. The export-oriented gas pipeline now under construction in the USSR is one example of this. The question of Italian firms' participation in this project will be solved in the near future."

Rinaldo Ossola believes that it is now essential to restore the spirit of cooperation which existed between Soviet organisations and Italian firms during the building of the Volga automobile factory. "Such problems as balancing trade exchanges should be resolved by expanding areas of cooperation rather than by mechanically levelling them," he emphasised.

The president of the Italo-Soviet Chamber of Commerce said the Italian business community has met with satisfaction the Soviet side's proposals for searching extra avenues and forms of cooperation.

What is meant, he said, is not only direct trade deals but also such opportunities still untapped as licence agreements and joint ventures in the markets of third countries.

"The question of an intergovernmental credit agreement and of bank credits is also still unsettled," Rinaldo Ossola said. He added that this question would be discussed at the forthcoming general assembly of the Italo-Soviet Chamber of Commerce in Moscow on March 1, 1983.

NORWAY'S MISSILE DECISION CREATES CRISES

LD240035 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1915 GMT 23 Nov 82

[Text] It is reported from Oslo that a storm of indignation has been aroused in Norway by its parliament's decision to participate in the funding of the joint NATO program to deploy medium-range nuclear missiles in West Europe. Must the Norwegians meet the NATO costs connected with the planned deployment of the new American nuclear missiles in several West European countries, if Norway refuses to deploy any nuclear weapons on its national territory? The question, notes our commentator, has become a kind of watershed both among Norwegians themselves and in their parliament.

A dangerous national crisis has arisen. During the defense budget discussions in parliament, the conservative Government of Norway succeeded in securing the consent of the deputies to such expenditures. However, it was necessary to put the question to a vote of confidence in the Cabinet, which was then passed by a single vote. The fight, by all accounts, is not over. In Norway, the antimissile atmosphere, which spread throughout the country about 2 years ago, is getting stronger. A very important opposition party, the Norwegian Labor Party, has declared itself against the commencement of paying for the immediate installation of the NATO missiles beginning next year. The party proceeded from the basis of Norway's nonnuclear status. This country, as is well known, entered NATO on the condition that nuclear weapons would not be deployed on its territory in peacetime.

Norway's position represents an important element in the military-political balance that has developed throughout northern Europe, including the fact that Sweden is a neutral country and Finland has a Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation with the Soviet Union. The conservatives in power in Norway have thus taken another step toward compromising former Norwegian positons concerning nuclear weapons. The pressure from the U.S. and NATO hawks evidently is forcing them into ever-increasing concessions in this area. Things have come to such a state that the Norwegian ministers of foreign affairs and defense stated the other day that the idea of transforming northern Europe into a nuclear-free zone was allegedly not urgent. They are so bold as to affirm this at the same time that people's movements throughout Scandinavia have gathered strength under the slogan "No to nuclear weapons"; and when more than 2.5 million inhabitants of the northern countries have already signed petitions appealing for the transformation of northern Europe into a nuclear-free zone. Those Norwegian political figures are correct when they point out that the policy of the conservative government -- refusing to heed the clearly expressed will of the Norwegian public -- is leading to a split among Norwegians themselves and to an increase of international tension in northern Europe.

U.S., NATO USE SWEDEN AS MILITARY SUPPLY ROUTE

PM301509 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 17 Nov 82 Second Edition p 3

[TASS report: "Contrary to the Course of Neutrality"]

[Text] Stockholm, 16 Nov -- The Pentagon and the NATO leadership are continuing to escalate military preparations on the bloc's north flank, seeking to draw neutral Sweden into their militarist plans.

As the GOTEBORGS-POSTEN, a major Swedish newspaper reports, on the night of 15-16 November a large consignment of foreign military freight -- 19 American-made M-113A2 armored carriers -- passed through the city of Gothenburg. They were then loaded onto railroad stock, which set off through Swedish territory toward the eventual destination -- the Norwegian city of Kongsberg, where there are major military sites.

As the newspaper was told by Rear Adm Carl Algernon, chief of the Military Materiel Inspectorate at the Swedish Trade Ministry, shipments of this type have taken place previously, but never on such a large scale. The GOTEBORGS-POSTEN notes that the Norwegian Defense Ministry has ordered a total of 49 M-113A2 armored carriers from the Pentagon for storage in the southern regions of the Scandinavian country.

At the end of October, the first consignment of these vehicles passed into Norway via Sweden. According to press reports transit shipments in that direction will continue in December, and it is proposed to complete all the deliveries in January of next year.

Eiran Hellum, a spokesman for the Norwegian Defense Ministry, the GOTEBORGS-POSTEN notes, confirmed that deliveries of NATO military freight and combat hardware are currently being shipped to the major air base at Bodo (northern Norway), but, he said, they go by sea, not via Swedish territory.

However, the newspaper recalls, the United States and NATO are actively elaborating plans for using Swedish territory for the transportation of American armaments to that base via the FRG, Denmark and Sweden. This was previously confirmed by a spokesman for the country's state railroads directorate, who told the local press about the receipt of requests from NATO for such shipments.

The NATO and Pentagon desire to involve neutral Sweden in their aggressive plans is encountering resolute protests from the country's peace-loving forces, who stress that their implementation is contrary to the traditional course of neutrality proclaimed by Sweden.

USSR-SWEDISH SCIENTIFIC COOPERATION ITEMIZED

PM231435 Stockholm SVENSAKA DAGBLADET in Swedish 17 Nov 82 p 23

[Article by Nikolay Borisov, chief of the Soviet Scientific and Technical Cooperation With Capitalist and Developing Countries Administration: "Soviet-Swedish Contacts in Science and Technology"]

[Text] Contacts in the research and technology sphere are a prerequisite for the expansion of industrial and economic cooperation.

This view was confirmed by the 10th session of the Soviet-Swedish Governmental Commission for Economic and Scientific-Technical cooperation held in Stockholm in October 1981, when the two delegation leaders -- First Deputy Foreign Trade Minister Yuriy Brezhnev and Industry Minister Nils G. Asling -- signed a long-term program for the development of this cooperation during the eighties.

Within the commission's framework there are now around 10 working groups and expert groups for scientific-technical cooperation in various fields of industry, research, technology and environmental protection. There are 17 such fields and a little over 100 topics under discussion.

Recently in many fields, we have created the necessary conditions for the transition to research and production cooperation. On the basis of an agreement between the USSR's State Committee for Science and Technology and the Swedish company Nife Jungner AB, a nickel-iron storage cell has been developed, produced and tested for use as a starting battery for locomotive engines. The question of organizing production of these storage cells in the USSR and Sweden is now being discussed.

Through joint research with LKB-Produkter, a microcolumn chromatograph [mikrokolonn-kromatograf] -- the "OB" -- has been constructed.

There is at present a fruitful cooperation project going on between the USSR's Agriculture Ministry and Hilleshog for mechanized beet cultivation.

The USSR Ministry of the Meat and Dairy Industry is working with Alfa-Laval to produce technology and equipment for the production of dairy produce.

The USSR Ministry of Ferrous Metallurgy is working with ASEA and Atlas Copco on mining equipment.

The Lithuanian Cilava and Bruces Mekaniska Verkstad AB have cooperated in the production of valuable biomass from the forestry industry's waste products.

Sandvik AB and Profila are making improvements to Soviet metal-cutting machinery with tools and systems for numeric control and are looking after the sales on the Scandinavian market.

There are also possibilities for scientific and technical cooperation in other branches of industry -- the chemical industry, powder metallurgy, and medical equipment.

Active joint research is going on in the forestry and timber industries, tree cultivation and care. A piece of joint work on the topic of "methods and equipment for the measurement, inventorying and marking of timber" has been completed, as has been a project in the pulp and paper industry, where there has been research into the effect of the fibrous raw material, the binding agent on the qualities of the paper they produce, and into the possibility of using a so-called "dry method" to produce certain types of paper.

Theere is scarcely any need to say how important coordinated efforts are for the protection of the environment, including the seas. The USSR and Sweden have long cooperated in this field. At regular intervals, joint expeditions are made into the Baltic on Soviet research vessels to study ecological aspects of protection against pollution.

Diverse hydrochemical and hydrobiological studies have made it possible to reach an agreed evaluation of the state of the Baltic's waters and to lay a foundation for biological and chemical monitoring, for an ecological model of the Baltic. A volume which assembles the results of the Soviet-Swedish researches has been published.

The work on aircraft safety is particularly interesting. Experts have jointly worked out a method to assess the effect of icing on an aircraft's aerodynamic properties. Work on that is currently being called "wind change" [vindvrid-ningen] has been completed. The published material on this topic contains concrete recommentations to pilots and aircraft builders.

The Swedish Academy of Engineering Sciences has good contacts with the Soviet Academy of Science's Intercosmos Council. As early as 1979 there was a joint experiment, Promix-1, to study the functions of ion and electron distribution in the earth magnetosphere plasma. Later an improved experiment, Promix-2, was carried out, and in December 1980 the Soviet Prognos-8 satellite was launched with a Soviet-Swedish mass analyzer on board to investigate high-energy particles in the earth's magnetosphere plasma.

The USSR's State Committee for the Utilization of Atomic Energy and the Swedish Academy of Engineering Sciences are collaborating on the peaceful use of nuclear power. Dosimetrics, radiochemical and radiobiological investigations at such a high level as those described here would have been impossible without cooperation.

The prospects for cooperation in all these fields are good, and there is a distinct possibility that we can make it even more varied and stable.

COMPARISON OF NOVOYE VREMYA ARTICLE ON PCE CRISIS

Moscow NOVOYE VREMYA in Russian on 26 November carries on pages 14-15 an unattributed commentary entitled "On the Changes in the Spanish Communist Party" which explores the current leadership crises in the PCE as a result of the recent elections. Comparison with the Moscow TASS International Service Russian item published in the 2 December Soviet Union DAILY REPORT, page G 3, reveals the reports to be identical except for the introductory passage.

The first paragraph reads:

One of the journal's readers R.N. Korablev (Moscow) writes: "I read in the papers that the Spanish Communst Party [PCE] Central Committee has accepted PCE Secretary General Santiago Carrillo's resignation and elected a new comrade to the post. What is the reason for these changes?" "The immediate reason, or rather, the grounds...." (picking up the second line in paragraph two in the Moscow TASS International Service Russian item)

TRENDS IN SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC MOVEMENT ANALYZED

PM251101 Copenhagen AKTUELT in Danish 22 Nov 82 pp 8, 9

[APN Copenhagen editor Aleksandr Polyukhov article: "Now the Northern Social Democratic Parties Are Choosing Their Future"]

[Text] The Spanish Socialists' victory in the Cortes election could very well turn out to have a decisive influence on social democratic movements in northern and Central Europe. The Spanish party's victory clearly showed a new and extraordinarily important trend in the development of the social democratic movement in Europe.

In somewhat simplified terms, this trend can be seen in the fact that the socialists in southern Europe -- in Greece, France and Spain -- are making rapid advances and are taking over government power. The only exception is Italy where the Social Democratic Party together with the whole of the machinery of state has gotten stuck in a blind alley.

Against this we can see in northern Europe -- in West Germany and Britain -- a clear reduction in the social democrats' influence. It looks as if the old (alias the northern) parties have run out of steam and have reached a political and ideological impasse. The exception here is the Swedish Social Democratic Party which has demonstrated its ability to resist sickness.

As a result of these shifts there is -- or there will soon be -- a change in the relative strengths of the various parties within the Socialist International and in the individual parties' roles in European politics and the East-West dialogue.

The reasons for these changes must in my opinion be sought in the different operating conditions and the whole character of developments in the southern and northern parties respectively in the last 15-20 years.

In the north, the social democrats have been working within the sphere of bourgeois democracies, and mainly struggled against bourgeois parties for influence and cooperation with them at government or parliamentary level.

They have ignored the communists as a political force and attempted to isolate them in individual countries as well as at the international level. By leading, or participating in, governments the old parties have become "bourgeoisified" [borgerliggjorte]. In the process they have exhausted their stock of reformist initiatives and lost touch with their ideological foundation.

Recently they have also dissociated themselves quite a lot from detente and cooperation between East and West -- goals so very popular among the European peoples. On a number of military policy questions the northerm parties have adopted an uncritical and docile attitude to U.S. policy in the context of NATO.

It was West German Social Democratic leader Helmut Schmidt, and not Reagan who proposed the well-known "zero solution" which has made no contribution to the promotion of serious negotiations on the medium-range weapons in Europe.

All this has noticeably undermined the northern social democratic parties' popularity among their traditional voters, weakened their international standing, given rise to conflicts within the parties and damaged their relations with the trade union movement.

Only Sweden's Social Democrats, who have been in opposition for a few years, have developed in another direction. This party has succeeded in using the period for ideological renewal (just think of their proposal for employees' investment funds), for the establishment of contacts with the Communists and the escalation of criticism of the bourgeois forces in the country. Led by Olof Palme, the Swedish Social Democrats have increased their efforts on the international stage for the maintenance of peace, disarmament and the development of relations with the East.

The result is well-known: a convincing election victory and the reconquest of government power. At the time he became prime minister, Olof Palme received an unpleasant present -- the ballyhoo surrounding the "unidentified underwater object" in the Stockholm Archipelago.

There is good reason to believe that the object was a remote-controlled false target guided into the Archipelago by the leaders of the Western anti-communist crusade in their dissatisfaction with the Swedish Social Democratic Party's relations with the socialist world.

For a long time the southern social democrats have had to work under dictatorships (Greece, Spain) or far from the offices of government, as in France. But they have always fought against bourgeois forces first and foremost, and in doing so have cooperated with the communists and at the same time competed with them for influence among the working people.

New parties have been able to develop their own ideological physiognomies, produce plans for broad social and economic reforms and they have adopted a balance stance on all international questions. The southern social democrats have dissociated themselves from the tacit acceptance of instructions from the NATO staffs and the White House.

They are today a fair way to the left of their ideological brothers in the north. It is they who to a large extent form the face of European social democracy for the rest of the world.

It looks as though the social democrats in northern and central Europe admit this, consciously or unconsciously. Everywhere there are the first signs that the lessons from the new parties and the renewed Swedish Social Democratic Party are being studied with maximum attention.

An example of this is the West German SPD's [Social Democratic Party] interest in the question of employees' investment funds and the tendency in the party's new leadership toward cooperation with the Green movement. This fresh wind is also noticeable in Denmark where the Social Democrats together with the Socialist People's Party, and the Left Socialist Party have adopted a critical approach to the question of Danish participation in the financing of NATO's Euromissile program. The same position has also been expressed by the Norwegian Social Democrats.

The attitude to Israel's aggression in Lebanon has also grown more critical. The mere fact that former Danish Justice Minister Ole Espersen, together with other well-known social democrats, is taking part in the Lebanon hearing in Oslo is a telling indication of this trend.

We will soon see how seriously the northern social democrats take their changes of attitude. Will the Danish Social Democratic Party keep its word in the Folketing vote on the finances for missile launching sites? Will the West German SPD begin its much-vaunted cooperation with the Greens? Will there be an ideological facelift in the old parties? Or, alternatively, will the persecution of leftwing members of the social democratic parties be initiated? The action against the left wing of the British Labor Party is a cause for reflection.

All these questions and problems are important for the developments in individual parties in Western Europe and in Europe as a whole. Europe's socialist nations hope that the old social democratic parties will show in this era of change that they are able to mark out a positive international line which, like their famous Ostpolitik, could help to clear the political air in the world. In the south there have been examples worth following.

ARAB DELEGATION VISITS USSR TO OUTLINE PEACE PLAN

Airport Welcome

LD021436 Moscow TASS in English 1420 GMT 2 Dec 82

[Text] Moscow December 2 TASS -- A delegation of the "committee of seven", set up by decision of the Arab summit for contacts with the leaders of the permanent member countries of the United Nations Security Council in questions of settling the Middle East conflict, arrived in Moscow today.

The delegation, headed by the King of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan Husayn ibn Talal, includes deputy chairman of the council of ministers, Minister of Foreign Affairs of Syria 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, Minister of Foreign Affairs of Saudi Arabia Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal, State Minister for Foreign Affairs of Morocco M'Hamed Boucetta, Minister of Foreign Affairs of Jordan Marwan al-Qasim, Minister of Foreign Affairs of Tunisia Beji Caid es-Sebsi, Minister of Foreign Affairs of Algeria Ahmed Taleb Ibrahimi, Member of the Executive Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organisation Mahmud 'Abbas. The delegation is accompanied by the Secretary General of the League of Arab States Chedli Klibi.

At the airport King Husayn ibn Talal and members of the delegation were welcomed by alternate members of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, First Vice President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Vasiliy Kuznetsov, First Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs of the USSR Georgiy Korniyenko and other officials.

The welcoming party included heads of the diplomatic missions of Arab countries and the PLO in the USSR.

INA Preview

JN021724 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1650 GMT 2 Dec 82

[Text] Moscow, 2 Dec (INA) -- Jordanian King Husayn arrived here today, heading the Arab seven-member committee, on an official 4-day visit to the USSR. King Husayn and the Arab delegation were received by Vasiliy Kuznetsov, first vice president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet.

During the visit, King Husayn will hold two rounds of talks with Yuriy Andropov, CPSU Central Committee general secretary, to discuss the Arab peace plan regarding the Palestinian question. The INA office here has learned that one of these rounds of talks will be confined to the Jordanian monarch and the Soviet leader, who will discuss the latest developments in the Arab position, the Iraqi-Iranian war, Jordanian-Palestinian relations and Soviet-Jordanian relations. The second, expanded round will be headed by the Jordanian monarch and the Soviet leader and will be attended by the members of the seven-member committee as well as by a number of Soviet officials.

Arriving with King Husayn were Arab League Secretary General Chedli Klibi and the foreign ministers of Tunisia, Morocco, Jordan and Saudi Arabia. The Saudi foreign minister is the first Saudi official to visit Moscow since relations between the Soviet Union and Saudi Arabia were severed in 1944. The foreign ministers of Algeria and Syria, as well as Mahmud 'Abbas, PLO Executive Committee member, are expected to arrive here later today to join the delegation.

King Husayn and the Arab delegation will leave Moscow for Beijing on Sunday on a similar mission during which he will meet with ranking PRC officials.

Talks Begin

LD031010 Moscow TASS in English 1001 GMT 3 Nov 82

[Text] December 3 TASS -- Talks have opened in the Grand Kremlim Palace today with the delegation of the "committee of seven" set up in keeping with a decision of the all-Arab summit meeting for contacts on Middle East settlement with the leaders of the states-permanent members of the U.N. Security Council. The delegation is led by King of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan Husayn ibn Talal.

Conducting the talks from the Soviet side are Yuriy Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, members of the Politbureau of the CPSU Central Committee -- Nikolay Tikhonov, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and Andrey Gromyko, USSR foreign minister.

Andropov, Husayn Exchange Views

LD021558 Moscow TASS in English 1554 GMT 2 Dec 82

[Text] Moscow December 2 TASS -- General secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, member of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Yuriy Andropov received in the Kremlin today King Husayn ibn Talal of Jordan, who came to Moscow at the head of the delegation of the "committee of seven" which was formed by decision of the Arab summit conference. The meeting was attended by member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, Foreign Minister of the USSR Andrey Gromyko.

Bilateral relations between the Soviet Union and Jordan were mainly discussed in the course of the conversation which was of a friendly character. Having expressed satisfaction with the state of these relations, both sides declared for their further all-round development and deepening. A brief exchange of opinions was held on some other questions, above all those pertaining to the Middle East situation.

Andrey Aleksandrov, assistant to the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, was present at the conversation.

SPA reports

LD021858 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1820 GMT 2 Dec 82

[Text] Riyadh, 2 Dec (SPA) -- His Majesty King Husayn, Jordanian monarch and chairman of the Arab committee of seven currently visiting Moscow, confered in-camera with Yuriy Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU, tonight. During the meeting the developments of the Iraq-Iran war and the outcome of the Jordanian-Palestinian talks regarding the coordination of efforts to find an honorable peaceful solution to the Palestinian issue were reviewed in addition to Jordanian-Soviet relations.

Another meeting of the Jordanian monarch with Andropov is scheduled in the presence of all members of the Arab committee of seven.

Gromyko, Syria's Khaddam Meet

LD021520 Moscow TASS in English 1500 GMT 2 Dec 82

[Text] Moscow December 2 TASS -- A talk was held today between member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, Foreign Minister of the USSR Andrey Gromyko and member of the leadership of the Arab Socialist Renaissance Party, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, Foreign Minister of the Syrian Arab Republic 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, who came to Moscow on the delegation of the "committee of seven" which was formed by decision of the all-Arab summit conference.

During the talk, which was passed in a warm and friendly atmosphere, the main attention was paid to questions of Soviet-Syrian relations. Both sides reaffirmed the striving for further development and consolidation of all-round relations between the Soviet Union and Syria on the firm foundation of the Treaty on Friendship and Cooperation, concluded between them.

The ministers also exchanged opinions on the present-day situation on the Middle East.

TASS Report

LD031304 Moscow TASS in English 1300 GMT 3 Dec 82

[Text] Moscow December 3 TASS -- Yuriy Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, member of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, Nikolay Tikhonov, member of the Politbureau of the CPSU Central Committee, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and Andrey Gromyko, member of the Politbureau of the CPSU Central Committee, USSR foreign minister have met in the Kremlin today with a delegation including King of Jordan Husayn ibn Talal, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers and Foreign Minister of Syria 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, Saudi Arabian Foreign Minister Sa'ud al-Faysal, Moroccan Minister of State for Foreign Affairs M'Hamed Boucetta, Jordanian Foreign Minister Marwan al-Qasim, Tunisian Foreign Minister Beji Caid es-Sebsi, Algerian Foreign Minister Ahmed Taleb Ibrahimi, member of the Executive Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organization M. 'Abbas and Secretary General of the League of Arab States Chedli Klibi.

Welcoming the delegation, Yuriy Andropov pointed out that the arrival in the Soviet capital of such a representative group of prominent statesmen of the Arab world is in itself a quite significant phenomenon. We view it, he said, as another step in the good, constructive development of Soviet-Arab relations, which have already long been good on the whole, but, perhaps, can become ever better, even more useful for the cause of free, independent development of the peoples and strengthening of peace in the Middle East and all over the world.

On his part the head of the Arab delegation King of Jordan Husayn ibn Talal stressed that the members of the delegation view this meeting as evidence of close cooperation existing between the Arab states, Arab peoples and the Soviet Union, and as recognition of the high prestige enjoyed by the USSR due to its consistent efforts for peace and international security.

King Husayn and other members of the delegation informed the Soviet leadership about the decisions taken at the summit Arab conference in Fes in September this year. The principles of the Middle East settlement, approved by this conference, envisage -- as key elements, Israel's withdrawal from all the Arab territories it occupied in 1967 and later, including the Arab part of Jerusalem, and the establishment of an independent Palestinian state under the leadership of PLO, the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people.

Yuriy Andropov reaffirmed the invariable principled course followed by the Soviet Union in Middle Eastern affairs -- it has always been and will be on the side of the right cause of the Arab peoples and their struggle against Israel's aggression, for freedom and independence, for a just peace in the Middle East.

It was noted with satisfaction that the Soviet Union's approach to the problem of an all-embracing peaceful settlement in the Middle East, set forth in Leonid Brezhnev's speech on September 15 this year, and the principles of such a settlement approved by the Arab summit conference in Fes actually coincide. A realistic opportunity is thereby created for extensive coordinated actions with a view to facilitating the achievement of genuine peace in the region.

At the same time the Soviet side stressed that the U.S. proposals on the Middle East, put forward in September this year, aim to divide the Arab countries and to impose on them decisions suiting only Israel and the USA, particularly to prevent the establishment of an independent Palestinian state.

During the exchange of opinions on practical ways to achieve a Middle East settlement, the attention of the Arab delegation was called to the proposal for convening a special international conference on the Middle East with the participation of all the sides concerned, including the Palestine Liberation Organization.

The two sides resolutely condemned Israel's aggression in Lebanon and reaffirmed their demand for an immediate pull-out of Israeli occupation troops from that country.

The participants in the meeting expressed satisfaction with the meeting held. They reiterated their mutual desire to deepen cooperation between the Arab countries and the Soviet Union in the struggle for a just and lasting peace in the Middle East. It was agreed to continue to keep in touch on questions of the Middle East settlement. The meeting took place in a businesslike and friendly atmosphere.

[Moscow TASS International Service in Russian at 1154 GMT on 3 December carries this report with the following additional final passage:

["Present at the talks on the Soviet side were A.M. Aleksandrov, assistant to the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; G.M. Korniyenko, USSR first deputy foreign minister; O.A. Grinevskiy and Yu.N. Chernyakov, members of the collegium of the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs;

["On the Arab side: A.K. Lawzi, head of the Jordanian Royal Chancellory; Hani Khasawinah, Jordanian ambassador to the USSR; M. al-Qabanni, head of a department of the Saudi Foreign Ministry; A.H. Kettani, head of a department of the Moroccan Foreign Ministry; (T. Saabani), Tunisian ambassador to the Arab League; (B. Zakkur), head of the Secretariat of the Arab League's general secretary."]

Lunch in the Kremlin

LD031328 Moscow TASS in English 1307 GMT 3 Dec 82

[Text] Moscow December 3 TASS -- Andrey Gromyko, member of the Politbureau of the CPSU Central Committee and minister of foreign affairs of the USSR, has given in the Kremlin today a lunch in honour of the Arab delegation of "the committee of seven" led by Husayn ibn Talal, king of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan.

On the Soviet side the lunch was attended by Vasiliy Kuznetsov, alternate member of the Politbureau of the CPSU Central Committee and first deputy president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, Boris Ponomarev, alternate member of the Politbureau and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, Ivan Arkhipov, first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, ministers of the USSR, chairmen of the state committees of the USSR, and other officials.

During the lunch, which passed in a friendly atmosphere, Andrey Gromyko and Husayn ibn Talal exchanged toasts.

London Stop Canceled

LD021750 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1530 GMT 2 Dec 82

[From the "Window on the Arab World" program presented by Aleksandr Timoshkin]

[Excerpts] An Arab League mission arrived in Moscow today to acquaint Soviet officials with the details of the Fes summit conference resolutions on a just Middle East peace settlement. The task of the seven-member committee is to acquaint leaders of the five UN Security Council member countries -- the USSR, the United States, Britain, France and China -- with the resolutions of the Fes summit conference. The seven-member committee has already visited Washington, but, as demanded by Washington, the committee did not include a PLO representative because Washington refuses to hold any contacts with the PLO.

The committee's visit to London was canceled by the Arab side because London asked that a PLO representative not be included, and because of London's attempt to impose unacceptable conditions in connection with the visit. For example, as the Arab press reports, London tried to impose on the Arabs a point of view with regard to the Palestine question and a Middle East settlement which was fully compatible with the views of Washington and Israel. According to the Tunisian paper L'ACTION, the British Government's alignment with Washington and Tel Aviv is aimed at pressuring the PLO and at securing the maximum possible concessions from the Arabs in favor of Israel. It was natural for the Arabs to strongly reject such blackmail.

SHULTZ ANNOUNCES INCREASE IN TROOPS IN LEBANON

LD021544 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1030 GMT 2 Dec 82

[From the "International Diary" program with Aleksandr Korshunov and Aleksandr Levchenko]

[Text] In the Brazilian capital a press conference has been held by U.S. Secretary of State Shultz who arrived in that country along with U.S. President Reagan. At the press conference, which was held immediately after the talks between Reagan and Brazilian President General Figueiredo, the secretary of state announced the U.S. President's decision to send a further contingent of U.S. troops to Lebanon. Citing sources in the U.S. Administration, AP reports that the number of U.S. troops in Lebanon will in all probability to doubled and built up to 2,400 people. According to Shultz, Reagan stated outright that extra contingents are extremely necessary in Lebanon.

So, while hiding behind statements on the need to settle the crisis in Lebanon, the United States intends to expand its military presence in the Near East, using Lebanese territory to do it.

BEIRUT DISPATCH ON STRENGTHENING OF U.S. FORCES

LD022116 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1800 GMT 2 Dec 82

[From the Vremya newscast; Leonid Rassadin dispatch from Beirut]

[Text] Six months have gone by since the beginning of the present Israeli aggression in Lebanon -- quite a while.

However, the interventionists continue to occupy a significant part of the country's territory. The American-Israeli scenario for peacemaking Lebanon, begun in June with the barbaric bombing of Beirut, looks now as though it is to have its ominous continuation. Special White House envoy Philip Habib is also engaged here on this. No, he does not go to these parts of the Lebanese capital; the U.S. envoy prefers quiet diplomacy so as not to remind the Arabs too often about Washington's direct responsibility for the monstrous Israeli crimes. After all, the aggressor tried out American-made weapons on defenseless people.

We will not (?prejudge) the results of the latest Habib mission to the Near East which began just recently. But one thing is clear. The U.S. Administration, in trying to dismember Lebanon and destroy its sovereignty and independence, is acting in concord with the Tel Aviv rulers. Israel is now declaring that its troops will not withdraw from Lebanon at all while the Lebanese authorities do not accept the capitulationist conditions for a settlement. On the other side, the United States is itself strengthening its own military presence. U.S. Marines from the so-called multinational force are setting up more and more new positions in Beirut. It looks as though Washington has nothing against going so far as to set up its own military bases on Lebanese territory aimed against the national liberation movement in the region. The Near East problem and the Lebanese problem in particular are still waiting for a solution.

SOVIET COMMITTEE SENDS MESSAGE TO JUNBLATT

LD021916 Moscow TASS in English 1615 GMT 2 Dec 82

[Text] Moscow December 2 TASS -- The Presidium of the Soviet Afro-Asian Solidarity Committee has sent a message to the Chairman of the Progressive-Socialist Party of Lebanon Walid Junblatt.

"It is with a feeling of anger and indignation that the Soviet people have learnt about the attempt on your life," the message says. "We resolutely condemn the heinous action and the circles behind it."

"Enemies of Lebanon's freedom and independence do not stop short of new provocations in order to sharpen the internal political situation and, on this basis, to entrench Israeli presence on the soil of Lebanon."

"The Soviet people resolutely condemn the imperialist scheming in Lebanon and the Middle East. They renew their firm support for the struggle of the Lebanese people and its national-patriotic forces to expel the Israeli aggressors, and to safeguard Lebanon's independence, territorial integrity and sovereignty.

"We ask you to accept assurances of our profound respect."

ISRAELI COMMISSION UNABLE TO COVER 'GAPS'

LD030647 Moscow TASS in English 0618 GMT 3 Dec 82

["PRAVDA On the Crimes of the Zionists" -- TASS headline; all quotation marks as received]

[Text] Moscow December 3 TASS -- Commenting on the work of the commission, which is now "investigating" in Israel into the massacre staged in the Palestinian Sabra and Shatila camps, Yuriy Glukhov writes in PRAVDA today that the commission was set up with Begin's knowledge, and the whole of its work was conceived as a performance "to pacify the Israeli public opinion shocked by the carnage in Beirut."

"But the direction of the scenario for the investigation has proved to be not a simple matter," Yuriy Glukhov points out. There is [as received] a number of reasons for the difficulties. The world is so shocked by the monstrous crimes perpetrated in the Palestinian camps that it continues attentively following the course of investigation and waiting for its results, and this hampers the course of actions for those who would like to conceal all traces of the bloody crimes in Sabra and Shatila."

Gaps have very soon appeared in the defence line chosen by Begin and company, the article says. The version of "not knowing" was shattered by the very first testimony.

It has turned out, the newspaper stresses, that the criminal attack against Sabra and Shatila, and even its possible consequences, had been discussed at an Israeli cabinet meeting. Moreover, as the British newspaper DAILY TELEGRAPH said, Sharon had discussed that issue also with Morris Draper, U.S. presidential Middle East envoy. Consequently the USA had known about the forthcoming carnage, albeit shortly before that it gave written guarantees for the security of Palestinian refugees after the withdrawal of PLO detachments from Beirut.

"But the commission for 'investigation' is stubbornly passing over all facts attesting to the participation of Israelis in the mass murder of the Palestinians," the observer writes in conclusion. One cannot help noticing another fact. An attempt is made to regard the massacre in the Palestinian camps as an isolated fact. But Sabra and Shatila are only a link in the chain of crimes. If a genuine investigation is started, questions will arise: Who had sanctioned the attack against Lebanon -- a criminal act of aggression against a sovereign and independent state and the murder of tens of thousands of innocent people? Why did the USA appear as an accomplice in that crime and give full material and moral support for the aggressor?"

U.S. PAYS ISRAEL 'BONUS' FOR AGGRESSION

LD030700 Moscow TASS in English 0622 GMT 3 Dec 82

[Text] Washington December 3 TASS -- The Senate Appropriations Committee approved on Thursday the appropriation of another 475 million dollars to Israel within the framework of foreign aid. Thus, the sum total of Washington's appropriations to Tel Aviv will reach 2.6 billion dollars, 1.7 billion of which are earmarked for direct military assistance to the Zionists, which is 350 million dollars up on the initial figure.

This decision can be regarded only as a bonus paid to Israel for the aggression in Lebanon and encouragement of further Israeli expansionism against the neighbouring Arab states.

UN DEBATE ON PALESTINIAN ISSUE REPORTED

LD020006 Moscow TASS in English 2314 GMT 2 Dec 82

[Text] December 3 TASS [dateline as received] -- TASS correspondent Yuriy Ustimenko reports: A just and durable peace can be established in the Middle East only if all Israeli Troops are withdrawn from the occupied Arab territories, and on the basis of the recognition of the inalienable right of the Palestinian people to self determination and the establishment of their own sovereign state. The main obstacle holding back the Middle East settlement is the policy of the United States which encourages Israel's aggressive expansionist plans.

This has been stated by delegates of scores of countries during the discussion of the Palestinian issue at plenary meetings of the 37th session of the United Nations General Assembly.

The worsening of tensions in the Middle East brought about by the Israeli aggression in Lebanon, was a direct result of Camp David Accords, said Stanislav Suja (Czechoslovakia). He pointed out that Washington's Middle East "initiatives" ignored the demand for the withdrawal of Israeli troops and the need for the establishment by the Palestinian people of an independent state of their own.

Israeli aggression against Arab peoples has become possible due to the wide support it receives from the United States, Mohammad 'Abd al-Jalil said (Libya).

The strategic alliance with the United States enabled Israel to challenge the public opinion and ignore United Nations decisions, said Wladzimer Natorf (Poland). He stressed that the United States was an accomplice in the bloody crimes perpetrated by Israeli aggressors in the Middle East.

The fact that the world community of nations had to this day failed to take effective measures against Israel and to catch the criminal by the hand is explained by the United States' support for Tel Aviv's aggressive aspirations, said (Alounkeo Kittihun) (Laos).

ECONOMIC COOPERATION WITH IRAN DISCUSSED

NC021650 Moscow in Persian to Iran 1630 GMT 1 Dec 82

[Text] December 1 marked the sixth anniversary of the conclusion of the seventh session of the Permanent Committee on Soviet-Iranian Economic Relations. As a result of this committee's work, a protocol and a program for long-term economic, technical and commercial cooperation was signed between the Soviet Union and Iran.

Our commentator (Vladimir Gushkin) writes: The Permanent Committee on Soviet-Iranian Economic Relations is an important body made up of representatives of the two governments who study current problems and the outlook for bilateral economic, technical and commercial cooperation. It usually meets every year, alternately in one of the two countries. The program for long-term Soviet-Iranian cooperation envisages the expansion of cooperation in the steel industries, machine building, the electricity industry, irrigation, technical vocational training and other fields. The Soviet Union has always tried and is continuing to try to expand economic relations with its southern neighbor based on the Leninist principles of its foreign policy, which are equal rights, friendship, good-neighborliness, nonintervention in each others' domestic affairs, respect for national sovereignty, and mutual benefit. Based on these fundamental principles, our two countries' economic and technical cooperation has expanded and increased.

After the 1979 revolution and the establishment of the Islamic Republic of Iran, the majority of production units built with Soviet-Iranian cooperation resumed operation. The Esfahan steel mill, built with Soviet technical assistance, operates successfully and efforts to increase the plant's annual output to 2 million tons of steel have neared completion. The first electricity unit of the Ramin thermal power plant near Ahvaz, which has a strength of 315 megawatts and which was built with the technical assistance of Soviet organizations, has become operational and is working without interruption.

In the years since the revolution, (?grain elevators) have become operational in Karaj, Mashhad, Yasuj, Shahr-e Kord, Borujerd and Neka. The output of the large coal washing unit in Zarand is increasing. The Julfa-Tabriz railway, which was electrified with the assistance of Soviet experts, started trial operations this year. Construction work is continuing at a rapid rate on the site where the thermal power plants of Ramin and Esfahan are built. Various cargoes are being transported uninterruptedly over transit routes that link Iran via Soviet territory with European countries.

All these are the positive practical results of agreements reached during the sessions of the Permanent Committee on Soviet-Iranian Economic Cooperation, in implementation of part of the long-term program for cooperation between the two countries. It should also be noted that all the existing possibilities for expanding economic, technical and commercial cooperation between the two countries on the basis of the principle of mutual benefit have not yet been fully tapped. The Soviet Union is prepared, in the future, too, to cooperate with your country in fields that Iran considers favorable.

CPSU, GOVERNMENT CONGRATULATE PDRY CHAIRMAN

GF021547 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 2 Dec 82

[Text] Brother 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, secretary general of the YSP Central Committee, chairman of the Supreme People's Council Presidium and chairman of the Council of Ministers, has received a congratulatory cable from the CPSU Central Committee, the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet and the USSR Council of Ministers on the 15th anniversary of Independence Day. The cable reads:

The CPSU Central Committee, the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet and the USSR Council of Ministers send you, the YSP Central Committee, the Supreme People's Council Presidium, the PDRY Government and people sincere greetings and best wishes on the 15th anniversary of your country's independence. During the past period, the PDRY people, under the leadership of the YSP, achieved great successes in eliminating backwardedness, in achieving economic and social changes for the welfare of the toilers, as well as in achieving the national economic and cultural edification.

Within the framework of these tasks, your country will be able to depend on the firm support of the Soviet Union in the future. We express our confidence that the prosperous friendship and cooperation between the USSR and PDRY, which have (?strengthened) their 1979 agreement, will continue to develop for the welfare of the people of the two countries, and in order to achieve a just peace in the Middle East. Brother 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, we wish you good health and happiness and the Yemeni people further success on the road to socialism.

YEMEN ARAB REPUBLIC AMBASSADOR LEAVES MOSCOW

PM021745 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 25 Nov 82 Morning Edition p 8

[TASS report: "Ambassador Departs"]

[Text] Salih 'Ali al-Ashwal, Yemen Arab Republic ambassador to the USSR, left Moscow 24 November.

TWO SOVIET WARSHIPS ANCHOR AT PORT LOUIS

MB011034 Port Louis L'EXPRESS in French 23 Nov 82 p 12

[Text] Two Soviet vessels are presently anchored in the harbor. They anchored on Saturday, and they are scheduled to leave Port Louis on Thursday. They are the frigate Riany, and the minesweeper, Zayrd.

When asked about the presence of these two foreign warships in our port, government circles emphasized that "to date, there has been no government decision banning foreign warships from Port Louis," and added that the Ministry of Foreign Affairs has appealed to foreign powers to ensure that war vessels not belonging to Indian Ocean countries do their best to avoid anchoring at Port Louis.

According to government sources, this appeal has been respected by the countries involved.

In the case of the Riany and the Zayrd, the explanation is that the Soviet Government requested and received authorization from the Mauritian Government before its two vessels anchored at Port Louis.

The MMM/PSM [Mauritian Militant Movement/Mauritian Socialist Party] government program calls for denying the use of our port facilities by warships not belonging to countries within the region.

MAURITIAN GOVERNMENT WANTS DIEGO GARCIA BACK

LD021622 Moscow TASS in English 1348 GMT 2 Dec 82

[Text] London December 2 TASS -- The journal NEW AFRICAN published here writes that the U.S. military base set up on Diego Garcia Island is the source of all privations and misfortunes of the islanders.

Seventeen years ago, Britain seized atoll Diego Garcia from Mauritius and then placed it at the disposal of the Pentagon which has turned it into the U.S. Army's major naval and air base in the Indian Ocean. The NEW AFRICAN points out that the Government of Mauritius learned about the existence of the military base only after exposures in U.S. Congress. The journal emphasizes that, when the island was placed under the Pentagon's authority, a forcible removal of the indigenous population from the island was started. This was stipulated by the Anglo-American agreement of 1966. Deprived of their homes and means of subsistence, the islanders moved to the slums of Port Louis, the capital of Mauritius.

NEW AFRICAN emphasises that the residents of Diego Garcia became victims of the strategic plans of Washington, which intends to use the island's advantageous geographical position to ensure U.S. "vital interests" in the region. Submarines carrying nuclear missiles as well as B-52 strategic bombers are based at Diego Garcia.

The new Mauritian Government, which came to power in June this year, takes active steps to restore its sovereignty over Diego Garcia Island. The Mauritian Parliament has adopted an amendment to the law on territorial borders. The amendment reaffirms the country's sovereignty over Chagos Archipelago and, in particular, over Diego Garcia which is part of the archipelago. A special parliamentary commission has been set up. The purpose of the commission is to work for the return of the island to Mauritius, and for the elimination of the U.S. base located there.

COMMENTATOR ASSESSES SITUATION IN CHAD

PM241321 [Editorial Report] Moscow NOVOYE VREMYA in Russian No 47 on 19 November publishes on pages 18-19 a 1,700-word Yu. Bochkarev article headed "The Peripeteias of Internecine Strife," on recent developments in Chad. Bochkarev begins by outlining the changing fortunes of the factions led by Goukouni Oueddei and Hissein Habre over the last few years, culminating in Habre's ascendancy. He states that local observers, accounting for Habre's success, "point first and foremost to the evacuation from Chad of the Libyan military contingent which helped G. Oueddei, at his request to defeat the armed forces of the north in the first round". Bochkarev states that "certain Western and African circles persuaded G. Oueddei to agree to the replacement of the Libyan troops with pan-African peacekeeping forces." Bochkarev also attributes Oueddei's defeat to lack of unity among his supporters.

The article goes on to give an account of Habre's eventual success in ousting Col A. Kamougue, "virtual ruler of the south," so as to gain control of the whole country, and his assumption of the presidency, concluding with the following assessment of the current situation:

"What the new president's domestic and foreign policy will be and what direction he intends to give to the country's development is not clear from his statements. Thus in his first address to the people H. Habre promised to restore Chad's 'moral, physical, psychological, political, economic and social' health, but did not specify the methods he intends to use to achieve this. In the foreign policy sphere the new government is oriented toward ties with such countries as Egypt and Sudan, and Zaire, with which it has particularly close relations.

"At the same time the country's economy is completely disorganized. There is no money to pay the salaries of soldiers and officials. There is a food shortage and there are instances of people dying of starvation. Neocolonialist forces are seeking to take advantage of Chad's difficulties. THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR asserts quite categorically that 'the United States is getting the most benefit from the current turn of events.' But Paris is by no means prepared to give up its positions in its former colony. It is hastening to establish 'friendly relations' with H. Habre, promising him aid.

"According to foreign agencies, reports, in addition to economic problems the new regime is facing political problems. They note, in particular, the growing dissatisfaction with the situation in the south of the country. As AFP asserts, "peaceful coexistence between notherners and southerners in the country's southern zone will never be possible."

"Nor has G. Oueddei laid down his arms. He clearly intends to fight on. As the Libyan news agency JANA reports, he has formed a provisional government with its headquarters in the city of Bardai in the north of the country.

"The peripeteias of the struggle in Chad are affected by tribalist tendencies, the self-seeking ambitions of individual politicians, the intrigues of various Western special services and the interference of various financial groups. It appears that real national reconciliation will only happen in Chad when the people of Chad have a significant voice in the struggle taking place there."

REAGAN VISITS BRAZIL ON LATIN AMERICAN TOUR

Talks in Brasilia

PY030058 Moscow in Spanish to Chile 2100 GMT 2 Dec 82

[Excerpt] In his propaganda tour, which has turned out to be a fiasco for his policy, Ronald Reagan has shown the clumsiness proper for a beginner.

At the end of his first day of talks in Brasilia, the U.S. head of state encountered Brazil's rejection of his proposal for a bilateral agreement to reorganize the system of hemispheric alliances.

We are not proposing any reformulation. A proposal of this type would be sound only if it were a multilateral one, Brazilian Foreign Minister Ramiro Saraiva Guerreiro expressly stated.

Saraiva Guerreiro also stated that the United States should join with Venezuela, Colombia and Mexico to seek peaceful and negotiated solutions to the Central American crisis.

Our position regarding Central America is in favor of a peaceful, political and diplomatic solution, free from foreign interference, the Brazilian foreign minister stated. He also conveyed Brazil's belief that the causes of the Central American crisis are of a socioeconomic nature.

On his part, Rubem Ludwig, chief of the Brazilian Military Household, has told the press that Reagan's visit will not result in a change in the course of Brazilian foreign policy. Brazil has a sound foreign policy and it does not maintain the principle of automatic alignment.

Visit to Sao Paulo

LD022158 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1545 GMT 2 Dec 82

[From "The World Today" program, presented by political observer Vladimir Dunayev]

[Text] President Ronald Reagan's trip to Latin America: I will not repeat the details of what Washington is reckoning on, what it expects from this trip, what Reagan hopes to achieve. Correspondents are now churning out a mass of detail about the trip, describing how Reagan and President Figueredo of Brazil, a former cavalry officer, spent half an hour touring the suburbs of Brasilia on horseback. But all this is just the trimmings. What is it really all about?

There is a report that Ronald Reagan has now left the capital, Brasilia, by air, for Sao Paulo, in the north of the country, in preference to going to the former capital, Rio de Janeiro. From Sao Paulo we have received a video report.

For the 2nd day running, mass protest demonstrations are taking place. When Reagan arrives in Sao Paulo today he will be taken by a route whereby he will not see these posters saying "Reagan, go home", "Yanks, get out of Latin America" and "Down with imperialism". The American President's program does not include meetings with workers or trade unions. In Sao Paulo today he will only receive representatives of the local business community. Everywhere that Ronald Reagan goes, the corresondents report he is accompanied by the so-called flying Pentagon, a huge Boeing aircraft with communications facilities, and everything a President could want, including a bullet-proof limosine, which is available for him wherever he flies.

At a banquet today, Ronald Reagan proposed a toast: To the people of Bolivia, where I am flying tomorrow! That's what he said. No one corrected him, although he is not going to Bolivia -- it is not even included in the itinerary of the present visit. He is going not to Bolivia, but to Colombia.

There is also a report of a loan of $1.2 billion, which the United States is to make to Brazil. Reagan is playing at being Santa Claus.

'Freudian Slip'

LD022348 Moscow World Service in English 1700 GMT 2 Dec 82

[Commentary by "our observer" Vladimir Pozner]

[Text] Last Wednesday night, President Ronald Reagan made what has been referred to as a slip of the tongue during a banquet given in his honor in Brasilia, capital of Brazil. Lifting his glass, Reagan offered it, and I quote, to President Figueiredo and the people of Bolivia. Then Reagan caught himself: I mean Bazil. Bolivia is where I'm going to next. And he proceeded with his toast.

But as matter of fact, Bolivia is not on the President's itinerary. What has been commented on as merely a humourous slip of the tongue is really something else, something that psychologists call a Freudian slip. That is, a slip of the tongue that reveals the given person's real but concealed attitude. So this is an excellent opportunity to discuss the American establishment's attitude toward Latin America, because after all, President Reagan is representative of that establishment, to say the least. The first aspect of that attitude is something akin to the royal disdain past monarchs had for their colonies. Names and places meant less than nothing to them. The local authorities were to them "whosits" and "what-do-you-call-them." All of course terribly funny names impossible to pronounce. And the territories were naturally "whats-its-names." Brazil, Bolivia or Barbados, what's the difference. So the man's not going to Bolivia; He's going to Chile or Argentina. Big deal. They're all Banana republics anyway and between you and me, they're as hard to distinguish between as Chinamen.

The second aspect of the U.S. attitude toward Latin America is that the subcontinent is seen as that country's backyard. It is strictly private U.S. property and whatever grows there had better have Washington's seal of approval. Just to make sure, this backyard is tended to by the U.S. Marines and such sundry gardeners as those who get their training in a place called Langley.

This brings to mind the song by Tom Lehrer and the words: They've got to be protected or their rights respected, till someone we like can be elected.

And that brings us to yet another aspect of the attitude under discussion. Elections are okay in Latin America as long as they preserve the status quo. But far better than elections are people like Batista, Stroessner and especially Pinochet. The more one looks into this, the more evident it is that U.S. support of the most repressive regimes in Latin America, and in contrast U.S. attempts to strangle any and all independent and democratic regimes, are both key features of that same attitude.

Finally, the U.S. establishment has vis-a-vis Latin America a very rare brand of color blindness that would have amazed the pioneer in that field, Dr Dalton. They see only one color: red. The minute anything starts going counter to U.S. attitudes in Latin America the establishment yells "reds," and at this point in history red is just about all they see, which is one of the prime reasons for President Reagan's visit.

It is billed as a demonstration of friendship, but you can't be friends with people you call "whosits." In reality it's a reminder of the big stick addressed to whom it may concern, a reminder that the U.S. establishment is not about to tolerate any changes in Brazil -- whoops, sorry about that, I mean in Bolivia, or is it Barbados?

COMMENTARY ON BRAZILIAN REQUEST FOR IMF LOAN

PY030125 Moscow in Portuguese to Brazil 2200 GMT 2 Dec 82

[By Mikhail Mayorov]

[Text] President Ronald Reagan's visit to Brazil has coincided with the arrival of an IMF mission to that country. At the same time, Brazilian official sources reported that Brazil decided to ask the IMF for a $4.5 billion loan.

Therefore, even though opposed by many local political and social personalities, that important step was taken. It was taken right after practically all the other sources Brazil could have resorted to for obtaining loans were closed by Washington.

Senator Itamar Franco said in Congress that IMF loans involve conditions which can affect, above all, the standard of living of low-income sectors.

Milk prices, urban transportation fares and electricity service rates have been recently raised. House rentals will rise by 200 percent starting January.

This situation has led social sectors to intensify their struggle for the improvement of their economic situation.

REAGAN'S UPCOMING VISIT TO HONDURAS PREVIEWED

LD022302 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1545 GMT 2 Dec 82

[From "The World Today" program, presented by political observer Vladimir Dunayev]

[Text] Brazil or Colombia are not the main problems facing U.S. President Reagan on his Latin American tour: Matters there could have been settled not by the President himself, but by the finance secretary, Regan, who is accompanying him. It is simply a matter of financial subsidies. Central America is a region of particular interest to the President, the Pentagon and the CIA. This is what Ronald Reagan wants to see. [film of Honduran Armed Forces training] I would like to set the scene, as it were. The border between Honduras and Nicaragua, is the most sensitive, hottest point. Ronald Reagan will not go there, but the post will be pointed out to him on a map when he visits Tegucigalpa, the capital of Honduras, because in this region, there is a concentration of three forces preparing to invade Nicaragua.

They are the Honduras Army proper, with American instructors; a considerable residue of Somoza's gendarmerie, having fled from Nicaragua; and mercenaries from all parts of the world, mainly American veterans. Finally, there are regular U.S. forces. They will hold major maneuvers in the area in December, an exercise in which several thousand U.S. troops will take part.

Reports have appeared in the American press saying that President Reagan, on the recommendation of his intelligence sources in the Pentagon, had already made out a signal for the invasion -- it is known how much Washington would like to stifle the Sandinista revolution in Nicaragua.

But, if one believes the American journalists, George Shultz, the secretary of state, persuaded the President at the last moment not to commence the operation.

John Negroponte, the U.S. ambassador to Honduras -- you will now see him -- [shot of Negroponte] according to the journal NEWSWEEK, is coordinating the arming and training of the invasion force. The headquarters of the mercenary army was established in the embassy building. Of course, the ambassador and other officials deny the NEWSWEEK report. But here is testimony of someone who was recruited as a mercenary, a former Somoza soldier who found himself in Honduras. His face cannot be seen; if it were, the CIA would take vengeance on him. He says that he was recruited by a member of the CIA. He was taken over the frontier in an American aircraft. The American ambassador, naturally, declined to give any explanation of or comment of this.

Many people in the United States are also concerned; this is what Congressman Gerry Studds said: My country's government is clearly trying either to exert inadmissible pressure on the Government of Nicaragua, which it does not like, or, even worse, is preparing to repeat the CIA Bay of Pigs operation against Cuba.

This is what the army of mercenaries is training for on Honduran territory. The U.S. President is ready to visit the capital of Honduras and will apparently stay in the very embassy which houses the headquarters of these mercenaries.

ARGENTINA REJECTS PROPOSED S. ATLANTIC TREATY

LD022350 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1750 GMT 2 Dec 82

[Text] New York, 2 Dec (TASS) -- Argentina has categorically rejected speculation concerning its possible participation in a South Atlantic treaty. The country's permanent representative at the United Nations has sent a letter to the secretary general of the community of nations stressing that there is neither military cooperation nor close political links between Argentina and South Africa. Argentina abides by all the decisions adopted by the UN General Assembly and the Security Council on questions of cooperation with Pretoria.

As is known, the ruling circles of the United States and other member countries of the North Atlantic alliance are fostering the idea of setting up a South Atlantic treaty organization which would unite reactionary regimes, such as those of Pretoria and the Pinochet junta, on both sides of the Atlantic. Such an organization would serve as a bulwark for all the forces striving to preserve the present situation in southern Africa and to prop up dictatorial regimes in Latin America by international alliances.

The people and Government of Argentina, the letter points out, are firmly convinced that peace and justice will be established in the south of Africa only when Namibia is able to fully exercise its right to national self-determination and independence and when the apartheid regime is finally eliminated.

SUPREME SOVIET RESOLUTION VALIDATING BORDER LAW

PM011131 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 26 Nov 82 Morning Edition p 3

[USSR Supreme Soviet Resolution "On Validating the USSR Law 'On the USSR State Border"]

[Text] In connection with the adoption of the USSR law "On the USSR State Border," the USSR Supreme Soviet decrees:

1. That the USSR law "On the USSR State Border" be validated as of 1 March 1983.

2. That the USSR Council of Ministers bring the decisions of the USSR Government into line with the USSR law "On the USSR State Border."

3. That the following be deemed invalid as of 1 March 1983:

The USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium 5 August 1960 decree "On Approving the Statute on the Protection of the USSR State Border" and the statute in question (Record of the USSR Supreme Soviet, 1960, No 34 p 324);

The 22 December 1960 USSR law "On Approving the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium Decree 'On Approving the Statute on the Protection of the USSR State Border'" (Record of the USSR Supreme Soviet, 1960 No 51 p 491);

The 10 June 1971 USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium decree "On Introducing Alternations to the Statute on the Protection of the USSR State Border" (Record of the USSR Supreme Soviet 1971, No 24 p 254):

The 26 November 1971 USSR law "On Approving the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium Decrees Introducing Certain Alterations and Addenda to Existing USSR Legislation" (Record of the USSR Supreme Soviet, 1971 No 48 p 471) in the section relating to the approval of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium 10 June 1971 decree "On the Introduction of Alterations to the Statute on the protection of the USSR State Border";

The 3 February 1972 USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium decree "On Introducing Alterations and Addenda to the Statute on the Protection of the USSR State Border" (Record of the USSR Supreme Soviet, 1972 No 6 p 52):

The 20 September 1972 USSR law "On the Approval of the USSR Supreme Soviet Decrees Introducing Alterations and Addenda to Existing USSR Legislation" (Record of the USSR Supreme Soviet, 1972, No 39, p 351) in the section relating to the approval of the 3 February 1972 USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium decree "On Introducing Alterations and Addenda to the Statute on the Protection of the USSR State Border."

[Signed] V. Kuznestov, first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium,

T. Menteshashvili, secretary of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, Moscow, Kremlin, 24 November 1982.

LEADERS' SIGNATURES ON GEORGADZE OBITUARY LISTED

PM030925 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 25 Nov 82 Second Edition p 5

[Obituary of Mikhail Porfiryevich Georgadze]

[Excerpts] On 23 November 1982 Mikhail Porfiryevich Georgadze, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee and secretary of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, died suddenly at the age of 70.

M.P. Georgadze was born 12 March 1912 in the village of Zodi, Chiaturskiy Rayon, Georgian SSR.

[Signed] Yu.V. Andropov, G.Z. Aliyev, M.S. Gorbachev, V.V. Grishin, A.A. Gromyko, D.A. Kunayev, A.Ye. Pelshe, G.V. Romanov, N.A. Tikhonov, D.F. Ustinov, K.U. Chernenko, V.V. Shcherbitskiy, P.N. Demichev,, V.I. Dolgikh, T.Ya. Kiselev, V.V. Kuznetsov, V.N. Ponomarev, Sh.R. Rashidov, M.S. Solomentsev, E.A. Shevardnadze, I.V. Kapitonov, M.V. Zimyanin, K.V. Rusakov, N.I. Ryzhkov, G.F. Sizov, M.A. Yasnov, G.S. Pavlov, N.A. Petrovichev, M.S. Smirtyukov, P.F. Gilashvili, V.F. Promyslov, A.I. Lukyanov, D.L. Kartvelishvili, S.M. Kolomin.

CPSU OFFICIALS SIGN GRUSHETSKIY OBITUARY

AU021254 Kiev PRAVDA UKRAINY in Russian 28 Nov 82 p 3

["Ivan Samoylovich Grushetskiy" -- heading in box]

[Text] Following a long and grave illness, Hero of Socialist Labor Ivan Samoylovich Grushetskiy, recipient of a special union-rank pension, former chairman of the Ukrainian Supreme Soviet Presidium, died on 26 November at the age of 78.

I.S. Grushetskiy was born into the family of a poor peasant at Kamyshevykha village, Zaporozhye Oblast, in 1904. He began his labor activity in 1922, in a committee of poor peasants, and then was engaged in Zaporozhye Oblast administrative organs. In 1938, he was promoted to party work, as Dnepropetrovsk Obkom secretary, then Ivano-Frankovsk Obkom second secretary and Chernovtsy Obkom first secretary.

From the very beginning of the Great Patriotic War, Ivan Samoylovich Grushetskiy performed political work in the Army as a member of the military council of one of the armies and of the military council of the 2d Ukrainian front, and was given the military rank of major general.

In 1944, I.S. Grushetskiy was again transferred to party work and was elected Lvov Obkom first secretary, and then Volyn Obkom first secretary. In 1962, he was promoted to the posts of chairman of the party-state control committee, Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee secretary and Ukrainian Council of Ministers deputy chairman. In 1966-72, he was chairman of the party commission under the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee. From 1972 till his retirement in 1976, he was chairman of the Ukrainian Supreme Soviet Presidium.

At all responsible sectors entrusted to him, I.S. Grushetskiy proved to be a great organizer and a principle-minded leader.

He was remarkable for high exactingness with regard to himself and others, and for modesty and kindness to people. By his loyal service to the cause of the party, I.S. Grushetskiy won well deserved prestige and respect among the working people.

I.S. Grushetskiy was elected CPSU Central Committee member, Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee member, deputy to the USSR Supreme Soviet of the 1st-9th Convocations, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and deputy to the Ukrainian Supreme Soviet of a number of convocations.

For great services to the fatherland, I.S. Grushetskiy was awarded the high title of Hero of Socialist Labor, 6 Orders of Lenin, the October Revolution Order, 2 Red Banner orders, 2 Patriotic War Orders first class, the Labor Red Banner Order and many medals.

The respectful memory of Ivan Samoylovich Grushetskiy, loyal son of the Communist Party and the Soviet people, will be retained in our hearts forever.

[Signed] A. Ya. Pelshe, N.A. Tikhonov, D.F. Ustinov, K.U. Chernenko, V.V. Shcherbitskiy, V.V. Kuznetsov, I.V. Kapitonov, A.F. Vatchenko, A.P. Lyashko, A.A. Titarenko, N.A. Petrovichev, I.S. Gustov, G.I. Vashchenko, I.A. Gerasimov, Yu. N. Yelchenko, B.V. Kachura, I.A. Mozgovoy. V.A. Sologub, V.F. Dobrik, A.S. Kapto, Ye. V. Kachalovskiy, Yu. S Kolomiyets, S.N. Mukha, Ya. P. Pogrebnyak, K.M. Sytnik, V.S. Shevchenko, V.P. Shcherbina, N.F. Nikolayev, M.N. Vsevolozhskiy, G.K. Kryuchkov, P.K. Musiyenkl, G.I. Shevchuk, P.I. Moskolkov, V.S. Kutsevol, A.F. Fedorov, V.A. Zgurskiy and M.U. Belyy.

CPSU CENTRAL COMMITTEE PLENUM MATERIALS PUBLISHED

LD241926 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1400 GMT 24 Nov 82

[From the Vremya newscast]

[Text] The Politicheskaya Literatura Publishing House has issued the material of the CPSU Central Committee plenum which took place on 22 November 1982. Published in the brochure are: The report on the Plenum; the speech by Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, at the CPSU Central Committee plenum; the plenum decision on the draft state plan for the country's economic and social development and the State Budget of the USSR for 1983. Also printed in the brochure is the decision of the CPSU Central Committee of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and the USSR Council of ministers on perpetuating the memory of Leonid Ilich Brezhnev.

MOSCOW PRESS CONFERENCE ON NATIONAL CULTURES

LD301000 Moscow TASS in English 0910 GMT 30 Nov 82

[Text] Moscow November 30 TASS -- A press conference held in Moscow today was devoted to the development of national cultures of the people of the USSR, their drawing closer together and mutual enrichment.

The press conference was timed for the approaching 60th anniversiry of the formation of the USSR.

Academician Yulian Bromley, director of the Institute of Ethnography at the Academy of Sciences of the USSR spoke before Soviet and foreign newsman.

REGIONAL CPSU PLENUMS, SUPREME SOVIET SESSIONS

Television Report on Plenums

LD022148 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1400 GMT 2 Dec 82

[From the Vremya newscast]

[Text] The Communist Parties of Belorussia, Georgia, Moldavia, Latvia, Kirghizia, Turkmenistan and Estonia held Central Committee plenums today. They discussed the results of the November 1982 CPSU Central Committee plenum and the tasks of republican party organizations, of raising the efficiency of the national economy and a further growth in the well-being of Soviet people. Reports were delivered in Minsk by Comrade Kiselev, candidate member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of the Communist Party of Belorussia Central Committe: in Tbilisi by Comrade Shevardnadze, candidate member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of the Communist Party of Georgia Central Committee: in Kishinev by Comrade Grossu, first secretary of the Communist Party of Moldavia Central Committee: in Riga by Comrade Voss, first secretary of the Communist Party of Latvia Central Committee: in Frunze by Comrade Usubaliyev, first secretary of the Communist Party of Kirghizia Central Committee; in Ashkhabad by Comrade Gapurov, first secretary of the Communist Party of Turkmenistan Central Committee; in Tallinn by Comrade Vayno, first secretary of the Communist Party of Estonia Central Committee.

Shevardnadze, Georgian Plenum

LD022034 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0800 GMT 2 Dec 82

[Text] A plenum of the Central Committee of the Georgian Communist Party, which opened today in Tbilisi, is discussing the tasks of the party organization of the republic in fulfilling the decisions of the November 1982 plenum of the CPSU Central Committee. Those taking part in the plenum will discuss the drafts of the state plan for the economic and social development and the budget of the republic for 1983. A report has been delivered at the plenum by Comrade Shevardnadze, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Central Committee of the Georgian Communist Party.

Usubaliyev, Kirghiz Plenum

LD022126 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1200 GMT 2 Dec 82

[Text] Today in Frunze a plenum of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Kirghizia was held. It examined the issue of the results of the November 1982 CPSU Central Committee plenum and the tasks of the republican party organization resulting from its decisions and from the speech by Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. A report was delivered by Comrade Usubaliyev, first secretary of the Communist Party of Kirgizia Central Committee. The plenum also examined and basically approved the state plan drafts for the economic and social development of the Kirghiz SSR and the budget for 1983.

Kazakhstan Supreme Soviet

GF021825 Baku Internatonal Service in Azeri 1300 GMT 2 Dec 82

[Text] The Kazakh Supreme Soviet has approved the socioeconomic plan and budget for 1983. In Kazakhstan, which is the biggest republic in our country, the industrial field, which comprises over 100 (?branches), will be further developed.

Significant funds have been allocated for meeting needs in increasing payments for labor, aid to families with children and to contributions for education, [words indistinct]. The Supreme Soviets of the RSFSR, the Ukraine and the Uzbek SSR have also approved the plans and programs for the coming year.

Armenian Supreme Soviet

LD022140 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1400 GMT 2 Dec 82

[From the Vremya newscast]

[Text] The sixth session of the Supreme Soviet of the Armenian Soviet socialist republic started work in Yerevan today. The deputies will examine the draft state plan for the economic and social development of the Armenian Soviet Socialist Republic for 1983 and the republic's budget for 1983. They will sum up the results of fulfillment of the plan of the current year. In the third year of the 5-year plan Armenia will continue construction of sites for the Armenian atomic power station and the experimental-industrial complex for producing liquid natural gas in Yerevan. Development of agriculture in the republic will be carried out by means of raising yields of agricultural crops, increasing productivity of stock-breeding, improving the structure of agricultural production. Taking part in the work of the session was Comrade Demirchyan, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Armenia.

Tajik Supreme Soviet

LD022142 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0900 GMT 2 Dec 82

[Text] At a session of the Supreme Soviet of Tajikistan which ended today in Dushanbe, deputies adopted laws on the State Plan for Economic and Social Development and on the republic's budget for 1983. Development will rise to a qualitatively new level in the south Tajik territorial-production complex. Work will be completed on construction of the Leonid Ilich Brezhnev Nurek GES, one of the biggest in Central Asia. Construction will be accelerated on the Rogun and Baypaza hydroelectric stations of the Vakhsh Cascade. At the Tajik aluminum plant, output of metal will increase by over 10 percent.

Comrade Nabiyev, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Tajikistan participated in the session.

LENINAKAN CITY PARTY COMMITTEE PLENUM REPORTED

GF281938 Yerevan SOVETAKAN AYASTAN in Armenian 24 Oct 82 p 2

[Excerpts] The Leninakan City Party Committee plenum reviewed the condition of the election, distribution and education of the official cadres in the light and food industry enterprises and the means to improve the activities of the city's party organizations in response to the CPSU Central Committee 26th party organizations in response to the CPSU Central Committee 26th congress resolutions.

D. Arutyunyan, first secretary of Leninakan city party committee, addressed the plenum and noted that during recent years radical changes have occurred in improving the education and specialization qualifications of the leading cadres in the light and food industry enterprises.

However, the plenum noted that not all of the enterprises have implemented the party's demand to improve the level of the party organizations' political and organizational work.

The plenum demanded that party organizations of light and food industry enterprises strengthen their administrative activities, particularly in controlling the election of cadres, and concentrate on the election and education of the cadres of the middle ranks. It was demanded that they pay serious attention when electing cadres in responsible financial posts. The plenum supplied examples in which almost all the light and food industry enterprises have had incidents of the plundering socialist property. This has been happening constantly in the canned meat factory, bread combines, stocking production union and tricot factory. One of the causes for this has been the appointment of untrustworthy individuals in responsible financial posts.

The plenum was addressed by A. Pyatkova, chief of the Armenian SSR Communist Party Central Committee Light and Food Industry Department. Various means were established by the plenum to eliminate the existing mistakes in the election and education of cadres, to strengthen the organizational and political education work of the working collectives and to correct the execution of socialist tasks in honor of the 60th anniversary of the establishment of the USSR.

KIROVAKAN CITY PARTY COMMITTEE PLENUM REPORTED

CF300520 Yerevan SOVETAKAN AYASTAN in Aremenian 11 Nov 82 p 2

[Excerpts] The Kirovakan City Party Committee plenum reviewed party organization issues in light of the 26th CPSU Congress resolutions regarding the acceleration of scientific technology progress and the increase of production.

G. Oganyan, first secretary of the Kirovakan City Party Committee, addressed the plenum.

The speaker noted the successes achieved by Kirovakan industrial workers in the organization of scientific work and technological advances.

During this year, over 4,000 projects dealing with new technology and scientifically organized work have been completed in various economic fields of the city, which resulted in over R15 million of profit. During the 10th 5-Year Plan period alone, general production volume has increased by 60 percent.

The past 10-month production plan has been fulfilled by 103.4 percent and a total of $13.3 million of products has been exported. Production growth compared to the same period last year has reached 6.7 percent instead of the envisioned 3.2 percent.

A total of 12,000 engineering and technology workers and science and technology companies are actively participating in the introduction of new scientific technology achievements. Through their efforts during the present 5-year plan, 24 inventions and over 1,600 scientific proposals have been implemented in the industrial enterprises making possible R11 million of economic profit for the national economy. At the same time these inventions helped to decrease manual labor and reduce consumption of raw materials and electric energy.

However, the plenum noted that successes would have been greater if all the industrial enterprises worked in the same way and more productively and if the basic party organizations and economic leaders paid more attention to technological issues. There are enterprises that have not completed the state plan, causing the national economy in the past 10 months to receive R1.27 million less products.

The plenum noted that it is the task of the city's organizations to eliminate the existing mistakes in the economy and improve the work of the collectives to reach the goals of the 26th CPSU Congress.

The plenum adopted decisions in accordance with the reviewed issues.

G. Andreyev, second secretary of the Armenian SSR Communist Party Central Committee, addressed the plenum and participated in its work.

SHEVARDNADZE ON CPSU POLITBURO MESSAGE TO GEORGIA

PM021225 Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian 18 Nov 82 pp 1-2

[Account of speech by E.A. Shevardnadze, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Georgian CP Central Committee, at 17 November Tbilisi meeting pegged to CPSU Central Committee congratulations on Georgian tea harvest: "Greater Organization, Stronger Discipline, Closer Cohesion and Unity in the Struggle for New Labor Victories!" -- capitalized passages printed in boldface type]

[Excerpts] Comrades!

Happy news has arrived from Moscow today.

A greeting has come from the CPSU Central Committee in connection with the republic's successful fulfillment of the plans for the sale to the state of grain and high-grade leaf tea.

Comrades!

We have been brought here today by a greetings letter fromour party's Central Committee, but our joy is clouded to a certain extent by the fact that a few days ago Leonid Ilich Brezhnev departed from us. Life has lost the major politician of the present day, outstanding revolutionary of our times, tireless builder of communism, fervent fighter for peace and true continuer of Lenin's great cause. Our entire party and country bows its head to Leonid Ilich Brezhnev's memory. The pain of this great loss is severe, the people's grief immeasurable.

The name and image of Leonid Ilich Brezhnev are near and dear to Georgia's Communists and all its working people. We all remember his visits to Tbilisi. We will never forget his part in the celebations for the 60th anniversary of the triumph of Soviet power in Georgia and the formation of its Communist Party, held in May last year, when Leonid Ilich said that GEORGIA IS A BEAUTIFUL PART OF THE WORLD WHERE OPENHEARTED PEOPLE LIVE AND HAVE LONG VALUED MAN'S NOBILITY, INSPIRED LABOR, MILITARY VALOR AND LOYALTY TO FRIENDSHIP.

Yes, comrades, there is much, very much that links Leonid Ilich's name and work with Georgia, with the party organization, Communists and all working people of the republic, and it is all the more difficult to comprehend that he is no longer with us, no longer alive. But the pain of this great loss and the grief which has afflicted our entire party and people do not weaken us.

In labor as in battle: When the standard bearer falls, the banner is taken up by another who carried it onward. And that banner, the red banner of the revolution, is fluttering and flying over the columns of those on the march. It calls and inspires us to scale new heights and new peaks of communist building!

GEORGIA'S COMMUNISTS AND ITS ENTIRE WORKING PEOPLE, LIKE OUR ENTIRE PARTY AND COUNTRY, EXPRESS UNANIMOUS, UNIVERSAL AND NATIONWIDE APPROVAL OF THE DECISION OF THE EXTRAORDINARY CPSU CENTRAL COMMITTEE NOVEMBER PLENUM WHICH UNANIMOUSLY ELECTED COMRADE YURIY VLADIMIROVICH ANDROPOV AS GENERAL SECRETARY OF OUR LENINIST PARTY'S CENTRAL COMMITTEE.

The leadership of the party and country has been entrusted to a major [krupnyy] party and state figure and a prominent figure in the international communist and workers movement who has behind him a wealth of experience of party, state, organizational, political-ideological, educational and diplomatic work and who was a very close [blizhayshiy] comrade in arms and friend of Leonid Ilich Brezhnev.

Having been for over 20 years within our party's leadership nucleus which took shape under Leonid Ilich Brezhnev's beneficial influence, Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov has at all states and social activity displayed a profound interest in the life and affairs of the communists of our republic, as of all other republics and of the entire Georgian party organization and has always helped it with his advice and recommendations in its struggle to overcome the difficulties that arise on our path, to eradicate shortcomings and negative phenomena and to assert a healthy and pure moral and psychological climate and the Leninist norms and principles of party leadership.

It is with special gratitude that I would like to speak today of the profoundly respectful attitude which Comrade Yu. V. Andropov has invariably displayed and continues to display toward our peoples revolutionary, labor and combat traditions and toward those positive changes that are taking place in the life of the Georgian Communist Party.

GEORGIA'S COMMUNISTS AND ALL ITS WORKING PEOPLE RECEIVED WITH PROFOUND SATISFACTION YURIY VLADIMIROVICH ANDROPOV'S SPEECH AT THE EXTRAORDINARY CPSU CENTRAL COMMITTEE PLENUM, A SPEECH IMBUED WITH THE IDEA OF THE CONTINUITY OF OUR PARTY'S LENINIST COURSE IN ITS CONCERNS FOR THE PEOPLE'S GOOD AND IN ITS STRUGGLE TO PRESERVE WORLD PEACE.

The CPSU Central Committee, USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and USSR Council of Ministers address to the Communist Party and the Soviet people says that SOVIET PEOPLE ARE WELL AWARE THAT LENIN'S BANNER, THE BANNER OF THE OCTOBER REVOLUTION UNDER WHICH WORLD-HISTORIC VICTORIES HAVE BEEN WON, IS IN RELIABLE HANDS!

PRACTICE HAS CONVINCED OUR PEOPLE THAT OUR PARTY REMAINS EQUAL TO ITS HISTORIC MISSION AT EVERY TURN OF EVENTS AND IN ALL TRIALS.

AT THIS CRUCIAL PERIOD THE GEORGIAN COMMUNIST PARTY LIKE ALL DETACHMENTS OF OUR LENINIST PARTY, IS CLOSING ITS RANKS EVER TIGHTER AND RALLYING THEM INCREASINGLY AROUND THE CPSU'S LENINIST CENTRAL COMMITTEE AND THE CPSU CENTRAL COMMITTEE POLITBURO Georgia's Communists and all its working people are fully resolved and ready to display a high level of awareness and organization, to strive for new successes in economic and social development and to increase their contribution to the unionwide estate [obshchesoyuznoye dostoyaniye], to the fulfillment of the communist building plans and to our socialist fatherland's further prosperity. THIS IS OUR WILL, THIS IS OUR UNANIMOUS DESIRE! And the degree of mobilization, coherence [sobrannost] and discipline of all party organizations in the republic, their unity and monolithic nature, and the sense of our tremendous responsibility are the guarantee that our decision will be implemented.

LET US ACT MORE COURAGEOUSLY AND WORK PERSISTENTLY FOR THE GLORY OF OUR GREAT MOTHERLAND, THE GOOD OF ALL THE SOVIET PEOPLE AND IN THE NAME OF THE TRIUMPH OF COMMUNISM! COMRADES, LET US CONTINUE TO RAISE SOVIET GEORGIA'S PRESTIGE EVEN HIGHER!

Permit me, comrades, on your behalf and on behalf of all the Communists and working people of Georgia to assure our party's Leninist Central Committee and the Central Committee Politburo Headed by Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov that the Georgian Communist Party has always been and will remain the CPSU's firm and reliable bulwark and an advanced, militant detachment of Lenin's great army of communists!

ALIYEV MEETING WITH ACADEMICIANS REPORTED

PM241551 Baku BAKINSKIY RABOCHIY in Russian 31 Oct 82 p 1

[AZERINFORM report: "Receptions at Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee"]

[Text] G.A. Aliyev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee, has received the participants in the out-of-town session of the USSR Academy of Science Philosophy and Law Department bureau in Baku.

The department's Academician-Secretary A.G. Yegorov, member of the CPSU Central Committee and director of the CPSU Central Committee Institute of Marxism-Leninism, provided information on the work of the session which took place very successfully, and described the meeting of the department bureau members with the public and their speeches to the ideological aktiv, party and soviet workers, scientists and students. Voicing their common opinion, he noted that every condition had been created in the Azerbaijan capital for a businesslike discussion of topical problems of the development of national relations under the conditions of mature socialism and thanked the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee and the Presidium of the republic's Academy of Sciences for their assistance in organizing and holding the scientists' meeting.

Speaking of the tasks facing Azerbaijan's sociologists and ways of enhancing the effectiveness of scientific research, Academician A.G. Yegorov dwelled on questions of improving the structure of scientific institutions and training cadres, coordinating developments in philosophy, history, psychology, esthetics and other sciences within the framework of the republican Academy of Sciences. All this, the scientist believes, will help to activate science's incursion into life and to raise its return and its contribution to the ideological struggle. All important scientific research activity must be pooled for the solution of the crucial tasks set before the republic's scientists by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev and the recent Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee plenum.

The results of the discussion in Baku, Corresponding Member of the USSR Academy of Sciences T.A. Stepanyan suggested, could go into a collective book which would be a sort of manifestation of the specific coordination of the scientific forces of the Transcaucasian republics in the social sciences sphere. He expressed the hope that an all-union center for the coordination of the study of problems of national relations will be created in Azerbaijan, which has great international traditions and is consistently developing them.

Having expressed gratitude for the kind words addressed to the republic and the interesting information and useful suggestions, G.A. Aliyev noted the important work performed by the participants in the session. This, he said, is a great help to the Azerbaijan Academy of Sciences and its History, Economics, Philosophy and Law Department and the Institute of Philosophy and Law.

The urgent problems in our social sciences must be resolved effectively and promptly and, finally, a qualitative breakthrough must be accomplished in the organization and practical implementation of scientific research. Without belittling the significance of the work performed, it should be noted that their standard is still far removed from the lofty demands made on our science by the Communist Party and the tasks set before Soviet scientists by the 26th CPSU Congress.

We have frequently criticized the collective of the Azerbaijan SSR Academy of Sciences Institute of Philosophy and Law, the state of social sciences in the republic, and the work of sociologists, economists and historians.

Scientists should conduct a specific discussion in the fields of science they are studying and begin to be considerably more exacting toward their creativity and to think more about the fruitfulness and effectiveness of the research they carry out.

We welcome with thanks, G.A. Aliyev said, the proposal to organize a center in Baku for the study of national relations, which should play an important part in coordinating work in this direction in Soviet social science. This is an expression of great confidence in our scientists. The concept of creating a book which should be published as promptly as possible to coincide with a notable jubilee -- the 60th anniversary of the USSR's formation -- is also interesting.

Dwelling on problems of the development of the republic's economy, Comrade Aliyev, at the guests' request, described party-political work in the countryside and various forms of mobilizing the rural workers to attain higher labor productivity, and the holding of zonal conferences of agricultural workers in the republic -- an important lever for liaison with the masses -- and their effectiveness. In conclusion he noted that the actual session and the speeches by leading scientists enrich the republic's scientific thought and we have the right to expect specific results from our scientists: the linking of theory with practical question.

Taking part in the talk were G.A. Gasanov, secretary of the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee; A.F. Dashdamirov, chief of the Azerbaijan Communist Party Committee Propaganda and Agitation Department; Corresponding Member of the USSR Academy of Sciences G.V. Abdullayev, president of the Azerbaijan SSR Academy of Sciences; R.D. Mamedov, deputy chief of the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee Science and Educational Institutions Department; Academician of the republic's Academy of Sciences D.B. Guliyev, vice president of the Azerbaijan SSR Academy of Sciences; Corresponding Member of the republic's Academy of Sciences I.G. Aliyev, academician-secretary of the Azerbaijan SSR Academy of Sciences History, Economics, Philosophy and Law Department; and Academician of the republic's Academy of Sciences F.K. Kocharli, director of the Azerbaijan SSR Academy of Sciences Institute of Philosophy and Law.

G.A. Aliyev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee, has received a group of participants in the 10th session of the "regional systems" council of the USSR Academy of Sciences Presidium Systems Analysis Committee which has ended in Baku.

Academician A.G. Aganbegyan, the council's chairman, expressing thanks for the cordial reception on hospitable Azerbaijan soil, noted that the work of the session had been most fruitful and the trips to Kubinskiy Rayon, an offshore oil rig and other enterprises had been very interesting and instructive. The meeting of scientists in Baku promoted a broad exchange of information and useful mutual consultations. He gave information relating to the activity of the scientific council which coordinates Soviet scientists' research in the field of the rational use of the able-bodied population and the ensuring of balance between developing production facilities, the jobs which are created, and the increase in manpower resources.

We view these problems for the country as a whole, the scientist said, but in the regional aspect in this instance we discussed questions against the background of your republic. The sessions heard interesting reports submitted by Azerbaijan scientists and specialists and we obtained interesting and to a certain extent unique information about the social processes in Azerbaijan which is developing dynamically, and the labor productivity growth rates here are high.

We want to use the experience of your republic in relocating manpower resources for resolving similar problems of an all-union nature, Doctor of Economic Sciences Ye. G. Antosenkov, chief of the Manpower Resources Administration and member of the USSR State Committee on Labor and Social Problems Collegium, reported. Recent research has shown that this problem is being resolved successfully here.

In particular many families have moved to work and take up permanent residence in Amur Oblast, and there are a number of other instances.

Expressing satisfaction at the session's successful work, G.A. Aliyev noted that the questions discussed by the scientists are of great significance for the further effective economic and social development of Azerbaijan and the whole country. Your arrival in our republic, he said, is all the more timely in that economists have now been faced with even more crucial tasks in connection with Comrade L. I. Brezhnev's instructions and recommendations at the recent festivities in Baku.

Naturally your attention is attracted by the republics of the Transcaucasus and Central Asia -- regions with a sufficient amount of manpower. We are taking effective measures to make effective use of this and we are aware of the need to insure the full employment of the able-bodied population. Comrade L.I. Brezhnev drew our attention to the urgency of resolving these problems during his previous stay in the republic and during the recent talk at the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee. This was stated at the 22 October Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee plenum and a large comprehensive program has now been outlined for the further development of the republic's production forces.

Dwelling on questions of the more rational use of manpower resources in the city and countryside, Comrade Aliyev stressed that specific measures must be envisaged for creating new industrial enterprises and developing the material base of agriculture and that measures of a social nature must be implemented. He recalled that during the 9th and 10th 5-Year Plans large-scale funds were assimilated and through rapid production growth rates outstripping all-union rates, the dynamic development of the republic's industry and agriculture was insured, which made it possible to draw a large quantity of free manpower into the labor sphere.

It is very important now to site new production facilities as expediently as possible and to determine the optimum structure and geography for their construction on the republic's territory taking into account the nature of the production facility, and all these questions now set science very crucial problems in ultimately insuring the effective use of manpower resources. We are directing scientists and the Azerbaijan SSR Gosplan toward this and we will be pleased if the session held in Baku and the stay of the country's leading scientists here render practical aid in resolving these tasks and bring tangible benefit.

G.A. Aliyev dwelled in detail on the problems of developing the infrastructure in Kubinskiy Rayon and the republic's other rural rayons where the processing production facilities sometimes cannot keep up with the rapid rates of intensively developing agricultural production and there are a whole series of other restraining factors. Azerbaijan, he said, has many opportunities for increasing its contribution to the country's economy and successfully fulfilling the USSR Food Program and scientists and specialists must find the shortest, most economical paths for their implementation. The republic's State Committee for Labor, Gosplan and scientific institutions must define precisely the structure of free manpower resources in Azerbaijan in order to outline the prospects for the development of jobs. In conclusion, G. A. Aliyev expressed the certainty that the cooperation between Azerbaijan scientists and eminent Soviet economists and their joint work will promote the further development of economic science in the republic and particularly the enhancement of its applied importance.

Taking part in the talk were G.N. Seidov, chairman of the Azerbaijan SSR Council of Ministers; A.G. Kerimov, chairman of the Azerbaijan State Committee for Labor; F.D. Rustambekova, first deputy chairman of the Azerbaijan SSR Gosplan; A.M. Dzhafarov, deputy chief of the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee Planning and Financial Organs Department; F.A. Faradzhev, deputy chairman of the Azerbaijan SSR Gosplan; Corresponding Member of the republic's Academy of Sciences A. A. Nadirov, chief scientific secretary of the Azerbaijan SSR Academy of Sciences; Corresponding

Member of the republic's Academy of Sciences Z.A. Samed-zade, chairman of the Azerbaijan Institute of the Economics of Society [Institut Ekonomiki Obshchestva]; and Doctor of Economic Sciences V.D. Akhundov, director of the Azerbaijan SSR Gosplan Economics Institute.

ARMENIAN OFFICIAL RECEIVES RELIGIOUS LEADERS

GF241724 Yerevan SOVETAKAN AYASTAN in Armenian 5 Oct 82 p 2

[Text] On 4 October, F.T. Sarkisyan, chairman of the Armenian SSR Council of Ministers, received Vazgen I, supreme patriarch and catholicos of all Armenians, and his guests Aleks Manukyan, famous Armenian public worker and chairman of the Armenian General Benevolence Union; the leaders of the benevolence union's branches in the United States, Canada and Latin America; Archbishop (Torkom Manukian) leader of the Armenian Church Diocese in South America; (Serovpe Manukyan), leader of the Armenian church diocese in Europe, and others.

During the talk, the guests were briefed on the achievements of the Armenian SSR during the 60 years of the USSR's existence and the horizons of the development of the republic's national economy.

F.T. Sarkisyan highly praised Archbishop Vazgen I for his role in the defense of peace and wished him further success in that noble work. He also wished further success for Aleks Manukyan for his patriotic work.

Catholicos Vazgen I and Aleks Manukyan stated that it is necessary to further reinforce the relations of Armenians with the fatherland, the Armenian SSR, and deeply thanked the Armenian SSR Government for their warm reception.

The reception, which was held in a friendly atmosphere, was attended by G.Y. Vartanyan, administrator of the Armenian SSR Council of Ministers Administration of Affairs; and R.G. Barsamyan, chairman of the Armenian Church Affairs Council.

AFP: SHCHARANSKIY'S MOTHER HOSPITALIZED IN MOSCOW

NC011611 Paris AFP in English 1605 GMT 1 Dec 82

[Text] Paris, Dec 1 (AFP) -- The mother of Soviet Jewish dissident Anatoliy Shcharanskiy was taken to hospital in Moscow yesterday following a nervous breakdown, the Jewish Contemporary Library said here today.

Ida Milgrom, mother of Mr Shcharanskiy, was to have begun a sit-down protest outside Chistopol Prison, where her son has been on a hunger strike since September 27, but had a nervous collapse as she was about to board a train in Moscow, the library said. The library said they learned of Mrs Milgrom's collapse and hospitalization in a telephone conversation with Leonid Shcharanskiy, brother of Anatoliy.

BRIEFS

FARM WITH BREZHNEV'S NAME -- A meeting has been held at the Virgin-Land farm in Kustanay Oblast devoted to the farm being named after Leonid Ilich Brezhnev. This name is especially dear to Kazakhstan's virgin-landers; in the first and most difficult years of assimilation of the Virgin Lands, Comrade Brezhnev headed the republic's party organization. His far-sightedness and practical help played a decisive role in establishing a new granary for the country. Now the (?Vorovskiy) state farm will bear the name of Leonid Ilich Brezhnev. [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0304 GMT 25 Nov 82 LD]

LATE REPORT: BAGIROV TO FILL ALIYEV REPUBLIC POSTS

LD031412 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1330 GMT 3 Dec 82

[Text] In Baku today there was a plenary meeting of the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee which discussed an organizational matter. The plenum released Comrade Aliyev from the duties of first secretary and member of the Bureau of the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee in connection with his appointment as first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers.

Comrade Bagirov, who has worked as secretary of the republican Communist Party Central Committee was elected first secretary of the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee.

Comrade Aliyev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers spoke at the plenum.

Bagirov Biography

LD031454 Moscow TASS in English 1436 GMT 3 Dec 82

[Text] Baku December 3 TASS -- Kyamran Bagirov was elected first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Azerbaijan. This decision was adopted here today by a plenary meeting of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of this Transcaucasian Republic.

Kyamran Bagirov was born in 1933 to the family of an office worker. By training he is a builder. Bagirov became a party functionary in 1971 and in 1978 became secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Azerbaijan. He is deputy of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR and the Supreme Soviet of the Azerbaijan SSR.

Kyamran Bagirov replaced in the post of first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Azerbaijan Geydar Aliyev who has been appointed first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR.

OCTOBER INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION REVIEWED

PM021501 Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA in Russian 20 Nov 82 p 2

[Unattributed report: "All Deliveries on Schedule"]

[Text] Industry as a whole has successfully completed the first month of the final quarter of the year and at the same time the plan for the first 10 months of the year. The production volume increased by 2.7 percent in comparison with January-October last year. Labor productivity rose by 2 percent and this accounted for nearly three-fourths of the production increase.

The State Seal of Quality was awarded to 1,921 articles in October. Some 79,000 types of industrial production now bear the pentagonal mark of honor, or 15.2 percent of the total volume of industrial production. The greatest proportion of such articles is to be found in the Ministry of the Electrical Equipment Industry (48.1 percent). The Ministry of the Machine Tool and Tool Building Industry (44.9 percent), the Ministry of the Automotive Industry (43.3 percent) and the Ministry of Instrument Making, Automation Equipment and Control systems (42.9 percent).

All union republics and industrial ministries excluding the USSR Ministry of Ferrous Metallurgy coped with the January-October production plan. The best results were obtained by the following all-union and union republic ministries and departments (the first column of figures shows the production volume increase, the second shows the labor productivity increase, the third shows the January-October plan fulfillment percentage):

Ministry of Power Machine Building	110	110	103
Ministry of Fruit and Vegetable Farming	109	108	104
Ministry of Chemical and Petroleum Machine Building	109	108	102
Main Administration of the Microbiological Industry	109	107	102
Ministry of the Machine Tool and Tool Building Industry	108	107	103
Ministry of Machine Building for Animal Husbandry and Fodder Production	108	106	103
Ministry of Instrument making, Automation Equipment and Control Systems	107	107	102
Ministry of Construction, Road and Municipal Machine Building	107	107	102

Sectors of the fuel and energy complex are working steadily. Over 7 billion cubic meters of gas and 5.6 million tons of coal have been extracted above the plan since the beginning of the year. Electricity generation has increased by 32.6 billion kilowatt-hours. The greatest contribution to this increase was made by thermal and nuclear power stations.

Chemical industry workers produced about 5,000 tons of chemical plant protection agents and fodder additives over and above the 10 month target. And machine builders have manufacutred over 1,000 industrial robots, several thousand vehicles, 449 excavators and instruments and computer equipment worth tens of millions of rubles above the target.

They have substantially increased the output of oil and gas industry equipment and gas pumping units for main gas pipelines. Some 5 percent more agricultural machinery and 6 percent more animal husbandry and fodder production equipment have been produced than during the same 10 months last year.

Light industry workers have fulfilled the plan targets for the production of cotton and linen fabrics, knitted underwear, hosiery and leather footwear. Food industry workers also coped with the plan. They increased the production of granulated sugar, edible fish products, confectionery items and vegetable oil. More butter, whole milk and margarine products, cheese and flour has been produced than during January-October last year. Even so, the plan for the production of these foodstuffs during the first 10 months was underfulfilled.

When analyzing the results of industry's work during January-October two features catch the eye. First, the noticeable reduction in the number of enterprises and associations failing to fulfill the plan targets for the total production volume. And second, the increase in a number of sectors of the proportion of enterprises failing to cope promptly with their delivery pledges. Leaders of the Ministry of Heavy and Transport Machine Building, the Ministry of the Automotive Industry, the Ministry of the Coal Industry and the Ministry of the Timber, Pulp and Paper and Wood Processing Industry must pay special attention to the state of contractual discipline.

More effective measures must be taken to strengthen delivery discipline, particularly in those sectors which have to increase substantially the average daily sale of production if they are to fulfill the annual plan in November-December.

In particular, metal workers have only 96 percent fulfilled the 10-month target for the production of finished ferrous rolled metal. Their backlog has already reached 3.5 million tons. Plants of the Ukraine's Ministry of Ferrous Metallurgy account for the bulk of this -- 2.2 million tons. Metallurgical workers are particularly behind with the production of economical types of metal products.

Construction workers are receiving less than the planned amount of precast ferroconcrete items, cement and bricks. The [coal] miners of the Chelyabinskugol and Sakhalinugol associations have been letting their clients down. And there is a backlog among chemical industry collectives supplying potassium fertilizers. They include the Uralkaliy and Beloruskaliy production associations which since the beginning of the year have failed to deliver over 1 million tons of fertilizers. In nitrogenous fertilizers production a serious shortfall has been allowed to occur at the Rustavi chemical plant and the Berezniki nitrogenous fertilizer plant. Of the 611,000 tons of the sulfuric acid that the national economy has failed to receive since the beginning of the year, 388,000 tons are owed by the Rovno Azot association, the Samarkand and Chardzhou chemical plants and the Dzhezkazgan and Balkhash mining and metallurgical combines of the USSR Ministry of Nonferrous Metallury.

The main task now, at the end of the year, is to ensure the fulfillment of the state plan and to make up the shortfall to the national economy. The labor vigil in honor of the USSR's 60th anniversary must be finished at a shock pace in close cooperation with subcontractors and by harmonious work in all areas of production. Party committees are expected to comprehensively intensify organizational and political-educational work and to increase the responsibility borne by each economic link for the complete and unconditional on-schedule fulfillment of labor collectives' plans and pledges.

PRAVDA EXAMINES RESERVES FOR ECONOMIC GROWTH

PM021545 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 28 Nov 82 Second Edition p 1

[Editorial: "Economic Reserves for the 5-Year Plan"]

[Text] Before each new year of the 5-year plan the party and people analyze the latest completed stage in the development of the economy and carry out a further check on the course of movement along the path outlined by the 26th CPSU Congress. The November (1982) plenum of the Central Committee and the USSR Supreme Soviet session indicated new reserves for economic growth. The fuller exploitation of them will permit the speedier development of social production and further improvement of Soviet people's well-being.

We possess great reserves in the national economy, it was noted at the CPSU Central Committee November plenum. These reserves must be sought in the acceleration of scientific and technical progress and widespread and rapid introduction of the achievements of science, technology and leading experience into production. The constant renewal and refinement of the established industrial potential is exercising a decisive influence on the chief indicator of efficiency -- labor productivity growth -- and is creating objective conditions for strengthening the country's economic and defense might.

We have many enterprises and associations where on the basis of the rapid retooling of shops and improvement of organization labor productivity is improving in line with the 5-year plan targets. As a result, rapid development is seen, for example, in the gas industry, instrument making and the electronics industry and pipeline systems are being successfully constructed. At the same time, in the first 2 years of the 5-year plan some enterprises and sectors failed to fulfill plan targets on a number of very important indicators, including labor productivity growth.

The work efficiency of all machine building sectors largely depends, as is known, on the level of development of machine tool building and the range of equipment produced by this sector. However, there are still many deficiencies in the machine tool builders' work. They are slow to develop and sluggish when it comes to launching the production of up-to-date machine tools and automatic lines and their technical standard, sometimes even at the planning stage, falls short of that of Soviet and foreign models. Forging and pressing machinery capable of reducing metal waste and raising labor productivity still constitutes too small a proportion of overall putput.

Many national economic sectors are extremely short of economical types of metal products. The metallurgists are letting them down -- the shortfall in the last 2 years constitutes several million tons of rolled metal. At the November plenum of the CPSU Central Committee there was valid criticism of the sector and of related ministries which are not doing much to assist the metallurgical workers. The sector's enterprises must make a determined effort to improve all work -- reduce unplanned equipment stoppages and fulfill targets not only in terms of tonnage, but in terms of the whole list of products ordered.

Enterprises and associations operate more steadily and smoothly when they systematically introduce improved methods of control and management and strive to fulfill plans, not at any price but while constantly reducing expenditure of physical, labor and financial resources on each unit of output. This is another important reserve for increasing production efficiency.

In our industry there are many examples of a really prudent approach to people's property. But this experience does not always find its way easily into management practice.

For 14 years now the Aksay plastics plant has been successfully operating an incentives scheme which encourages every worker to carry out his own review of norms for labor and expenditure on semimanufactures and raw materials. As a result, the time spent on output has been reduced here by more than 600,000 standard hours [normochas]. Labor productivity is increasing on average by 14 percent per annum. But what have the sector and the USSR State Committee for Labor and Social Problems done to spread the Aksay method to the country's other enterprises? There is nothing to be proud of here. Something of paramount importance is lacking: The ability to keep studying and propagating new methods of labor organization and incentives.

The third year of the 5-year plan will see a marked increase in the rate of growth of the national income, higher production efficiency indicators and more determined efforts to switch to intensification. Preferential development rates are to be seen on machine building, the chemical and gas industries and industrial sectors associated with the agroindustrial complex. Specific plan target figures must now be supplied as quickly as possible to every enterprise and all labor collectives. This is one of the main tasks of party and trade union organizations.

The planned growth rates are not maximum rates. On the basis of broad elucidation of the tasks set by the Central Committee's November plenum, every party committee must launch socialist competition and a quest for production reserves in all labor collectives. The elaboration and adoption of counter plans must be efficiently organized in order to ensure that the targets for the third year of the 5-year plan are surpassed. And to ensure a sound basis for this it is necessary to fulfill this year's plans as successfully as possible.

Many enterprises have positive experience of counterplanning. For example, the collective of Moscow's Ate-1 plan has decided to produce output worth R700,000 in 1983 on top of the target for the third year of the 5-year plan. There will be a marked increase in profits as well as in the proportion of top-quality items. Another important factor is the orientation here toward their own reserves: The additional output is obtained primarily on the basis of manpower and materials economies. These opportunities must be exploited in every labor collective.

Nothing is as beneficial in terms of improving living conditions as a dynamically developing economy. And its growth rates depend directly on the daily labor efforts of millions, on organization, discipline and order in production and on the exploitation of internal reserves at every enterprise. It is an important factor of new achievements in the country's economic development and the successful fulfillment of the decisions of the 26th party congress.

NOVOYE VREMYA ON INCREASED ECONOMIC BENEFITS

LD030946 Moscow TASS in English 0829 GMT 3 Dec 82

[Text] Moscow December 3 TASS -- Despite the aggravation of international tension, despite the arms race imposed by imperialism, which compels the USSR to devote much attention to keeping the country's defense potential on a proper level, the CPSU is sticking to the policy of steady economic growth and the improvement of well-being of the people, the weekly NEW TIMES [NOVOYE VRMYA] writes. It recalls that average monthly wages of factory and office workers will go up by 2.6 per cent in the current year, and the wages of collective farmers -- by 4 per cent. The amount of benefits received by Soviet people from public funds will grow by 5 per cent.

The session of the USSR Supreme Soviet, held last week, adopted a strenuous plan for 1983. The national income, for instance, will be increased by 15,000 million roubles as against 9,000 million roubles in 1982. The production of consumer goods will develop at a priority rate in comparison with the production of means of production, which is an important characteristic feature of the plan. The level of housing construction (106.6 million square metres) will even surpass the target of the five-year plan for 1983. Average monthly wages of factory and office workers, as well as of collective farmers, will go up.

However, the most characteristic feature of the plan and the budget approved by the USSR Supreme Soviet is the fact that practically all the planned increase of the national wealth will be spent on the increase of consumption, whose share in the national income will go up to reach 76.3 per cent (as against 75.3 per cent in 1981), the weekly stresses. This increase in per cent is the expression of the steady growth of well-being of the Soviet people, of the quality of their life.

The humane character of this economic policy is clearly reflected in the following fact. Expenditures on health care, education, social insurance (including allocations of industrial enterprises and collective farms) will amount to 141,000 million roubles in 1983 -- about 40 per cent of the budget, while defense expenditures will take up only 4.8 per cent. Suffice it to compare this "Soviet challenge" with the unbridled growth of military expenditures of the U.S. Administration in order to understand whose home and foreign policy jeopardizes vital interests of peoples.

JOURNAL OUTLINES FUEL, ENERGY RESOURCES

LD011010 Moscow TASS in English 0955 GMT 1 Dec 82

[Text] Moscow December 1 TASS -- The Soviet Union is the world's only industrailly developed country that bases its economy on its own fuel and energy resources, it is noted by EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA in an article on the state and prospects of development of the fuel and energy complex of the USSR.

The single power system of the USSR ensures the joint work of power stations in eleven union republics. It consists of nine individual grids with power stations having a total installed capacity of more than 230 million kilowatts, this amounting to about 83 per cent of the capacity of all power stations in the country.

The combined power grid of Central Asia will be hooked to the single power system of the country during the current five-year-plan period. In turn, the national power system is linked with the power systems of the socialist community.

The single system of gas supply consists of a widely ramified network of trunk gas pipelines totalling 136,000 kilometres and a system of compressor stations with a total capacity of more than 20 million kilowatts. Natural gas is supplied to all the republics and economic areas.

The article notes that the plan development of the country's economy will be accompanied by an absolute growth of consumption of fuel and energy. All this found its reflection in the long-term energy programme that has already been drawn up in the main.

The most important measures are the replacement of organic fuel and energy resources, first of all oil, with the energy of atomic and hydro power stations. In the Eleventh Five-Year-Plan period alone the generation of electricity by atomic power stations will treble and reach 220 million kilowatt-hours.

FIGURES ON GAS PIPELINE CONSTRUCTION UPDATED

LD011846 Moscow TASS in English 1612 GMT 1 Dec 82

[Text] Moscow December 1 TASS -- 1,700 kilometers of pipes have been welded by the end of November on the route of the Siberia-Western Europe gas pipeline. This figure was planned for January 1983, it was reported at the Ministry of Construction of Enterprises of Oil and Gas Industry of the USSR.

The construction of the gas pipeline is now under way on 35 sections of the route -- from the Urengoy deposit in Siberia to the western frontier of the Soviet Union. 1,350 kilometres of the pipeline were laid into trenches. Trials of the first completed section in the area of Yelts [TASS spelling] (centre of the Russian Federation) will begin in a few days time.

The construction of the gas pipeline underwater passages across big rivers of the Soviet Union is successfully under way. On the territory of the European part of the country the gas pipeline has already "coped with" all navigable rivers. Underwater passages across the Dneper, Don and Nestr Rivers were constructed in November. The work for the construction of the almost 3 kilometre long passage across the Siberian River of Ob, the longest on the route, is drawing to completion.

The last kilometres of the Urengoy-Novopskov gas pipeline are now being constructed in western Siberia. This is the third of six gas pipelines, planned in the USSR in the current five-year plan period (1981-1985). Upon its completion the builders will add to the race of its construction.

Pipeline Across Dnepr

LD2922216 Moscow TASS in English 1934 GMT 29 Nov 82

[Text] Kiev November 29 TASS -- The gigantic steel pipeline to transport gas from Siberia to Western Europe crossed the Dnepr today. The second biggest river to be crossed by the gas pipeline has been overcome successfully. The 945-metre-long siphon with a large-diametre pipe was laid at the bottom of one of Europe's biggest rivers six months ahead of schedule.

The Dnepr is about one kilometre wide in that zone, the current is swift and the ground is complicated. Builders extracted 300,000 cubic metres of sand in order to build a trench whose depth is equal to the height of a two-story house. A section-tube dredge lifted to the surface stones, huge oak trees and even bones of mammoths. The working regime of the Kanev hydro-electric station situated upstream had to be changed, because the quick discharge of water from the water reservoir in peak hours could bury the trench under the sand. Simultaneously with the construction of the tunnel, welders welded 250-metrelong pipe sections and effectively insulated them from water.

The pipeline builders have now entered the basin of the Ross. They will have to lay many kilometers of pipeline in the marshy areas.

BRIEFS

UNDERWATER BLACK SEA PIPELINE -- The first underwater gas pipeline in the Black Sea has been laid from the Golitsyn site off the coast of the Crimea, to the shore. The tubes were welded together into lengths up to 3 km on shore before being laid. They were then towed out and welded on a floating platform. Several layers of anticorrosion material have been applied to the tubes. The builders were frequently held up by prolonged storms, but nevertheless the Chernomorneftegazprom team has kept its pledge to complete the line before the end of the year. [Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1400 GMT 30 Nov 82 LD]

ACCELERATION OF SCIENTIFIC, TECHNICAL PROGRESS URGED

LD030640 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0200 GMT 3 Dec 82

[Text] At the CPSU Central Committee plenum, Comrade Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, stressed that the great reserves of the country's economy need to be used more actively and more persistently. These reserves include the acceleration of scientific and technical progress and the widespread and rapid application in production of the achievements of science, technology and advanced development. Today's PRAVDA editorial deals with this important topic; it is entitled: The Paths of Technical Progress. It says: During the 3rd year of the 5-year plan, there are plans for the further development of scientific research and design work and an increase in the scale of application in production of the achievements of science and technology, which contribute in placing the economy on the path of intensive development and raising the effectiveness of public-sector production. Over 1,000 projects for the assimilation of new types of production and over 300 for the application of new technological processes, mechanization and automation are planned. About 4,000 new types of machinery, equipment, instruments and materials are scheduled to enter production. The implementation of 170 scientific and technical programs for the creation and assimilation of new equipment and technology will be continued. Altogether, R25.5 billion is being allocated for the financing of scientific research. This is 6.2 percent more than in 1982. The paths of technical progress permeate development plans in literally all branches of the national economy.

However, the realization of the achievements of science and technology requires special concern because it involves surmounting a number of difficulties connected with the reorganization of production. The USSR Academy of Science, the USSR State Committee for Science and Technology, ministries and relevant departments have a role to play here. Their job is not just to publicize new equipment and leading work methods but also to pinpoint and eliminate the difficulties that are hindering scientific and technical progress. Planning methods and systems of material incentives must make a contribution to the unification of science and production. As was noted at the CPSU Central Committee plenum, those who boldly set about to introduce new equipment should not find themselves in a disadvantageous position.

BRIEFS

RADIO RELAY ALONG PIPELINE -- Moscow December 2 TASS -- A trunk radio relay line began to be built along the export-oriented gas pipeline linking Urengoy with Pomary and Uzhgorod, PRAVDA reports. The 4,830-km radio relay line is intended to ensure stable technological communications and automatic control of compressor stations and maintenance services at the pipeline. This major communications system will incorporate 118 central and intermediate radio relay stations at a distance of 40-50 kilometres from one another. Aerials of 50 to 125 meters in height will go up at each station. The equipment of central stations will make it possible not only to remotely control the maintenance services along the pipeline but also to receive TV programmes at newly-built communities along the gas pipeline thanks to special communications channels and relay units. [Text] [Moscow TASS in English 2244 GMT 1 Dec 82 LD]

UZBEK PEDIATRICIANS' CONFERENCE -- Representatives of Uzbek pediatricians are currently attending a conference in Moscow on pediatric diseases and their treatment. The conference began on 30 November. In the course of the 5-year development plan period, over 90 million tanga will be spent in the Uzbek SSR for maintaining child health. [Tashkent International Service in Uzbek 1700 GMT 30 Nov 82 GF]

CPSU LEADS MILITARY ORGANIZATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

WA031220 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 26 Oct 82 p 1

[Editorial: "The Highest Principle of Military Development"]

[Text] The current improvement of the USSR Armed Forces, like all contemporary development of the Soviet society, is proceeding under the increasing influence of the historic decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress. Based on the analysis of the international situation the congress has confirmed the Leninist position that the danger of war will remain as long as imperialism exists, that its aggressive circles have not given up plans to destroy socialism by military force. Concrete tasks ensue from the CPSU Central Committee's accountability report to the congress and its other materials on further strengthening the country's defensive capability and raising combat readiness of the Soviet Army and Navy.

It was confirmed by experience of our socialist state's historic development that only a party of communists, armed with Marxist-Leninist teaching, is capable of correctly solving the entire difficult complex of problems linked to the defense of the socialist fatherland. The CPSU's leadership of both military development and the Armed Forces has always been and will be the main source of their might, a decisive condition for reliable defense of revolutionary achievements. Already during the difficult Civil War period the Leninist party acted as a genuine collective military leader. Within an unprecedented brief period of time it created a military organization of a new type and organized training of military personnel. Under the party's leadership the young Red Army, which was inseparably linked with the working masses and brought up in the spirit of patriotism and proletarian internationalism, completely crushed the hordes of White Guards and imperialist interventionists and upheld with honor the Soviet country born by the revolution.

Ours was indeed a fighting party during the years of the Great Patriotic War. Three million sons and daughters of the party died the death of the brave on the battlefields. But the ranks grew and strengthened -- 5 million Soviet patriots reinforced the ranks of the CPSU during the years of the war. Under its leadership the USSR was transformed into a unified combat camp within the briefest period. Through corresponding state and military organs, the party supervised the strengthening of the Armed Forces and their activities in combat.

The CPSU leadership was and remains the highest principle, the foundation for Soviet military development. It includes a whole system of measures, from organization of defense production and training of military personnel to activities linked to improving the Armed Forces.

In fulfilling its leading role, the party and its Central Committee headed by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, loyal successor of the Leninist cause, are developing a scientifically based program and principles of military development and defining the tasks of the Army and Navy and ways for developing them. A decisive role belongs to the CPSU in developing basic directions in the field of military science, military doctrine and strategy and in defining the content, forms and methods of educating and training the Armed Forces personnel.

The party's leadership also covers all directions of activities of workers, state organs and public organizations connected with strengthening the material and spiritual bases of the country's defensive capability and the Army's and Navy's combat might and combat readiness. As a result of the party's concern, the equipping of the Armed Forces with modern weapons and combat equipment is being constantly improved and the quality of combat training and ideological tempering of personnel is being raised. The coordination and accuracy of interaction among sub-units, units, vessels and formations is increasing and this was confirmed once

more during the past operational strategic and operational tactical exercises as well as by the Shield-82 exercise recently held in the territory of the People's Republic of Bulgaria.

In manifesting concern for the Armed Forces, the CPSU at the same time demands that combat and operational training of the Army and Navy be persistently improved, that their combat readiness and vigilance be raised, that party political work, the training of command personnel and staffs and management of troops and naval forces be improved and that military discipline be strengthened. The party demands that more attention be devoted to instilling in fighters a deep communist conviction, ardent Soviet patriotism and socialist internationalism, firm loyalty to the cause of October and the heroic revolutionary, military and labor traditions and readiness to perform feats in the name of the motherland. To persistenly solve the tasks advanced by the party is the foremost duty of commanders and political organs.

The role of Army and Navy party organizations, which are implementing the CPSU's military policy in practice, is steadily increasing in solving the responsible tasks facing the Armed Forces. They, as was noted at the 6th all-Army conference of secretaries of primary party organizations, are working in the very midst of the masses of military servicemen and are a political nucleus of military collectives and through their work they actively promote implementing the party's policy in the field of strengthening the country's defense and in insuring unremitting party influence on all aspects of servicemen's life. Primary party organizations must continue to tirelessly improve the variety of forms and means of ideological influence on the masses of military servicemen, persistently concern themselves with forming a scientific outlook among fighters, strengthen them ideologically and morally and wage a persistent struggle against penetration of bourgeois and revisionist ideologies.

To be a champion of the party's policy is a duty of all our command, political and engineering-technical personnel. This must be constantly borne in mind by every Soviet officer, every military leader in the Army or Navy. He is called upon to conduct organizational work closely linked to political activity that completely corresponds to the party's demands.

Closely united under the Leninist banner of the CPSU, the Soviet fighters regard as a matter of honor to successfully complete the training year and to justify the lofty trust of the party and the people with new successes in training and service, in strengthening discipline and in raising combat readiness. They are exerting the maximum effort to respond to the party's concern to have the Armed Forces raise the level of combat training to a much higher stage, properly welcome the 65th anniversary of the Great October and do everything in fulfilling the socialist pledges in honor of the 60th anniversary of founding the USSR.

UNDER THE BANNER OF LENIN, UNDER THE LEADERSHIP OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY -- FORWARD TO THE VICTORY OF COMMUNISM! [capitalized passage published in boldface type]

BORDER TROOPS' MAJ GEN V.S. IVANOV INTERVIEWED

LD280454 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1100 GMT 27 Nov 82

[From the "Guarding the Homeland" program: Maj Gen Vladimir Stepanovich Ivanov, chief of the Political Directorate of the USSR KGB Border Troops, interview with unidentified interviewer; date and place not given -- live or recorded]

[Text] [Interviewer] Maj Gen Vladimir Stepanovich Ivanov has been in the border troops for some 30 years. He served at border posts and served many years in political world. Naturally, he often has to visit the most remote parts of our country's frontiers, to visit personnel of units, frontier posts, ships and squadrons.

[Ivanov] The listener can judge how complex and responsible this service is. At times, our people live their own special life. Why special, you may ask. I think this will be understandable just from these small examples:

Far away to the northeast, in the Bering Straits, there is a post on (?Rakhmaninov) island. On this minute sector of Soviet soil, our border troops live under difficult conditions. The frontier paths run to heights of 5,000 meters. Here a soldier with full combat equipment serves out his difficult frontier service.

[Interviewer] I should like to add, Vladimir Stepanovich, that, for example, in pressure chambers, at a height of 5,000 meters [words indistinct].

[Ivanov] That's right, but our soldiers work there at full stretch, with full responsibility, and work well.

[Question] And as you said, with full combat equipment.

[Answer] Of course. The frontier is thousands of nautical miles, hundreds of thousands of kilometers to patrol in ravines, among rocks, in the burning sands and in the tayga. The frontier is a place of loneliness but at the same time, not without excitement. Here on the frontier, at any time of day or night, in snowstorm or rain, in heat wave or hurricane the alarm signal can sound. And there is no all clear later. Nor are there any days off. Here every man is defending the whole country. Every frontier patrol is carrying out a state task. There is full Soviet power on the frontier. Here a man lives in conditions of trememdous personal responsibility, and lives this way not just for a day or two but sometimes for many months or even years. These circumstances develop in a young man initiative, responsibility, bravery and valor. Most Border Guards discharged to the reserves, setting out on a peaceful life, do not relax [words indistinct] brave, steadfast, indefatigable, can be met everywhere where Soviet man is living and creating.

[Question] Vladimir Stepanovich, [passage indistinct].

[Answer] It seems to me that the feeling of the frontier is a feeling of particular responsibility. At the edge of his native soil the Border Guard, as it were, hears behind him the strong breathing of the homeland. He, in my opinion, understands as no one else does that he is entrusted with keeping that breathing powerful and even that the peaceful labor and leisure of the Soviet people depend on him. Finally, it is tenacity, valor, bravery. The feeling of the frontier is sacred love for the fatherland, and readiness for brave deeds.

[Question] Does a soldier have this feeling from the first moment he goes on frontier duty?

[Answer] You know, it is hard to give a general answer to that. But the whole system of training and the very way of life on the frontier are directed toward ensuring that, from the very first, every border guard should be highly aware of his personal -- I stress personal -- responsibility for the integrity of the homeland's frontiers. Naturally, one's first frontier duty stays in the memory a long time. It is an unforgettable event for every frontier guard.

[Question] Vladimir Stepanovich [words indistinct] service in the forces. I am sure you yourself still remember your first duty in defense of the frontier.

[Answer] Naturally, this would be a hard thing to forget, because the first impression of service on the frontier, the first patrol, I shall remember all my life.

[Question] Was it at night?

[Answer] Yes, it was at night. It was in Central Asia. I remember it was one of those sweltering Central Asian nights, with very bright stars in the sky, in the black, dark sky. There was a feeling of alertness, a feeling of great attentiveness -- a rustle in the bushes, in the grass -- and the hours which we spent in that patrol, that feeling, that enhanced feeling of the frontier, will be with me all my life.

[Question] I should think those few hours [words indistinct].

[Answer] Yes, I was quite a young man then, but nevertheless, though very many years have passed, that feeling of alertness, that feeling of acute attentiveness, responsibility, these feelings are remembered for life. The present-day Border Guard is a man of high ideological and moral tempering, of sound and deep knowledge whose constantly operating weapon is his high vigilance and professionalism. I would like to note only that this is not at a standstill. As the struggle on the border becomes more complicated the vigilance and professional skill of the soldiers are continuously being perfected and sharpened.

[Question] [sentence indistinct]

[Answer] Despite the fact that border troops are constantly being joined by new first-class equipment, armaments, and that new people have joined, nevertheless, the traditions of Nikita Fedorovich Karasuk [a distinguished veteran of the frontier troops interviewed in an earlier segment of the program], the traditions of comrades in arms of Nikita Fedorovich, the border veterans, are alive among the troops. People know and remember the methods created by Nikita Fedorovich which were used in the struggle against border violators by the previous generation of border guards. But in present-day conditions, when we possess new weapons, qualitatively new weapons, and qualitatively new equipment, these methods have become strengthened many times. They make it possible to solve the problem of guarding the state frontier in a completely different way. Here I would like to note that, thanks to the constant concern of the party and the Soviet Government, the border troops possess everything necessary to ensure the inviolability of the borders of the homeland, to defend its interests reliably on the state border.

The guarding of the border is not a simple task. It can be solved successfully only with the daily aid of the local population. We often say: The USSR border is guarded by the entire Soviet people. And this is not a slogan. This is a practice that is alive along the border. Herein lies the success of our work. Herein lies the realiability of the guarding of the frontiers.

Communists are the leading force in the border troops. Those who today guard the frontiers with their party-membership card above their heart are truly following the course of the fighters of the Leninist guard. They are always out in front, in the most difficult sections. By their word and personal example they inspire personnel to worthy deeds.

[Question] What is noteworthy in today's life of the border troops?

[Answer] Like all Soviet people, the border troops patriotically [words indistinct] greet the 60th anniversary of the formation of the USSR, a festival of unity of our nationalities, of unbreakable friendship and the great fraternity of the Soviet people. These days, the border troops are doing their duty with special inspiration, are perfecting their skills and are undertaking new and still higher obligations.

The November plenum of the CPSU Central Committee which took place the other day sets the soldiers of the Armed Forces new tasks in further perfecting combat readiness and skill, and raising political vigilance. Of exceptionally great significance for the activities of the border troops is the Law on the USSR State Frontier which was passed by the USSR Supreme Soviet session, which regards the guarding of the frontiers of our homeland as one of the major tasks of the state of the whole people, an integral part of the defense of the socialist fatherland.

The law consolidates the Leninist principles of the inviolability of the frontiers as one of the conditions for ensuring the sovereignty of the country of the soviets, the defense of its vital interests from external encroachments. This ranks the guarding of the frontier among the major state tasks and consequently raises the criterion, demands [words indistinct] approach at the state level to all our affairs.

The decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the subsequent party documents on questions of strengthening the defensive capacity and state security of the country constitute a reliable compass for the activities of commanders, political organs and party and Komsomol organs of the frontier forces.

[Question] It is known that the state border reflects the complexity of the international situation, the heightened sensitivity of the ideological struggle as a barometer. What can be said in this connection today?

[Answer] Because of the activities of imperialist reaction, with the United States of America at its head, the international situation continues to become more complicated. The aggressive forces of imperialism are spiralling the arms race, are impudently interfering in the affairs of other countries and are contributing to outbreaks of military conflicts in various areas of the world.

In these conditions the Communist Party and the Soviet Government are taking the necessary measures to strengthen the country's defense, raise the Soviet people's vigilance. As Comrade Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, said the other day, it is no good begging the imperialists for peace. Peace can only be obtained by relying on the invincible might of the Soviet Armed Forces. These characteristic features of the international situation also manifest themselves on our state border, across which the enemy's special services are attempting at an intensified rate to carry through their intelligence penetrations, ideological diversions and other subversive actions.

I must say that all attempts by ideological saboteurs, seeking to violate the border, are defeated by the high vigilance of the soldiers, their skill and unshakable moral spirit. The border guards of the post commanded by officer Safronov [not further identified] only took a matter of minutes to detain a border violator. Frontier guard sailors of the guard vessel commanded by Captain Second Class Zhuravlev received data on the appearance in our territorial water of an unknown target. The efficient and skillful actions of the ship's crew made it possible to curtail one more attempt to violate the state border.

[Question] When I think of the state frontiers, I see before my eyes the bright, splendid image of a frontier post. This was described penetratingly and with sincerity in his time by the poet Vladimir Lugovskoy: For me, the frontier post is the best and brightest guarantee [words indistinct].

[Answer] For me, these words embody the best of the spirit of each frontier post guarding our country, its interests and concerns. To speak graphically, there exists an invisible but miraculous connection between the five-pointed Red Star on the green service cap of the border guard and the bright ruby stars of the Kremlin.

I would like to say that in the system of the guarding of the state border the frontier post has been assigned an especially responsible mission. Being the main subunit of the Border Troops, the post carries on its shoulders the fullness of the responsibility for the inviolability of each meter of our land and for the tranqil work of our people.

In the soundness, impregnability and combat readiness of the border posts lies the strength of the Soviet state frontier.

AIR FORCE DEPUTY COMMANDER MICHUK DIES

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[Text] Moscow, Nov 28 (AFP) -- Soviet Air Force Deputy Commander Mikhail Michuk, 79, has died "after a long illness," the Soviet military newspaper KRASNAYA ZVEZDA said here today.

General Michuk, whose more prominent titles included doctor of science, Socialist Labor Hero, winner of the Lenin Prize, and two Orders of Lenin, took an "active part" in the Second World War, KRASNAYA ZVESDA said.

His obituary notice was signed by Defense Minister Dmitriy Ustinov, commander of the Warsaw Pact Forces Viktor Kulikov, Army chief Nikolay Ogarkov, and head of the Army's political direction General Yepichev.

END